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Established 1887

geria Leads Split Arabs in UN on Strategy for Mideast

By Robert H. Estabrook

D NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 28 (WP).—Israel warned the Gently today not to upset Security Council Middle East guidelines on strategy developed between Egypt and militant nations.

careful but unyielding presentation of Israel's case, Forster Abba Eban urged that the Assembly do nothing to in Egyptian violations of the military cease-fire and that receive in any new resolution it may adopt.

"serious potentialities of escalation" that still exist breach of confidence, he asked the Assembly to call for of the present cease-fire and said it would be "appropriate" all for restoration of the situation of Aug. 7 when the took effect.

gh he asserted that "there is no other obstacle" to resump- ace talks through UN envoy Gunnar Jarring "except Egypt's cancel" violations, he imputing such a restora- hard condition for nego-

Afro-Asian View

Mr. Eban was making his Afro-Asian countries in a resolution deploring continued occupation of territories and quoting Sec- um the key 1967 Security Council Resolution (242). The new resolution is the Egypt has recommended this was too much, how- another group of Arab day not to support any of Security Council 242 because it does not ate recognition to as- of the Palestinians.

Arabia and Kuwait are- ions to this group which, m Algeria, also includes, m Yemen and Southern

ces in the Arab world had arent before, but this is- gest manifestation here death of Egyptian Presi- al Abdel Nasser. One- ce commented today that- longer has the prestige- as public expression of

Arab Support

Lebanon, Sudan, Somalia, unisia and Morocco are support the Afro-Asian- reduced today.

United States and some- countries, however, this- n goes far beyond 242 in- ed threat of sanctions and- to respect for the rights- Palestinians as a "prece- to peace. It does not men- cease-fire except indirect- asking Secretary-General- to report within two

counterweight, the United- us been polishing a simpler- that would endorse 242- parts; call on the parties- e talks, notwithstanding- s that have arisen since- o as to create "conditions- s" for negotiations; and- e cease-fire which, the- states contends, automati- cally ends the conflict.

CBS television interview- ph J. Sisco said the Unit- has aimed at continuing- fire and creating con- fidence. "We do not- used on Page 2, Col. 2.)

Forces Dip to 3 Million

SHINGTON, Oct. 28- The Defense Depart- aid yesterday the com- strength of the U.S. Navy, Air Force and Corps has dipped below billion for the first time- ly five years.

Sept. 30, the Pentagon- strength was 2,984,130,- ction of 35,386 from- and a cut of 468,000- ept. 30, 1969. The last- figure below three mil- as reported was on- 31, 1968, when the- was 2,968,000 men.

ich Survives Crucial Vote Taxes But Faces 2 Others

Oct. 28 (AP).—Premier- ch's Irish government- rebellion in the ruling- ail party—survived the- three crucial vote tests- the Dail (parliament).- nch government won, by- vote margin, a challenge- e prices and incomes bill- Minister George Colley,- was 75 to 67.

o no-confidence motions- ending. One is a general- ance motion and the other- ne in Agriculture Minis- ter Gibbons. The votes- ted tonight or tomorrow- Minister Colley fed the- dose of higher taxes- controlling inflation- on banks.



Abba Eban

Jordan Names Tell as Premier Of 3d Government in 6 Weeks

AMMAN, Oct. 28 (AP).—Veteran politician Wasfi Tell tonight form- ed a new 17-man government, which is the third government in Jordan in six weeks.

Earlier in the day, King Hussein had accepted the resignation of Premier Ahmed Toukan, who stayed in office only three weeks, and asked Mr. Tell, premier on numerous occasions in the past, to form a new government.

"The rapid changes of government are connected with the civil war between the Jordanian Army and the Palestinian guerrillas, which erupted in Jordan on Sept. 17 and lasted 11 days."

King Hussein has named Mr. Toukan as head of the royal court. The new government consists of eight Palestinian members



Wasfi Tell

GM Had \$77-Million Loss In Quarter; Sales Of 29%

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (WP).—General Motors Corp.—the largest pri- vate industrial corporation in the world—reported today it lost a record \$77 million in the strike-hit third 1970 quarter.

It was the first loss reported by GM in 24 years. It compared with earnings of \$230 million, or 79 cents a share, in the July-September period of 1969.

It more than doubled GM's previous worst quarter, in the January-March period of 1946 when it lost \$36.1 million.

GM was hit by a strike of nearly 400,000 workers on Sept. 15 and has said that each day of the U.S. and Canadian shutdown is costing it \$90 million in lost sales and production.

GM said that third-quarter 1970 revenue totaled \$3.6 billion, 29 percent below the \$1.5 billion in the 1969 third quarter. Nine-month sales fell 11 percent to \$15.8 billion from the \$17.8 billion in the comparable period last year.

Net income for the January-September period declined 38 percent to \$744 million, from \$1.2 billion. Per share earnings for the nine months were \$2.57, compared with \$4.17.

Net income as a percentage of

dollar sales declined to 4.7 percent for the nine months of 1970 from 6.8 percent in the same 1969 period. In the third quarter, GM's world- wide factory sales of cars and trucks totaled \$977,000, or 34 percent below the 1,427,000 units sold in the same period last year.

GM chairman James M. Roche and president Edward N. Cole told shareholders the decline in dollar and unit sales was due to the strike and a longer than usual shutdown for model changeover in the summer.

David Hesly, an analyst for Argus Research Corp. of New York, said the loss "was a bigger loss than I expected. I had thought it would equal 15 cents a share." It came to 28 cents a share.

Mr. Hesly also said that for the fourth quarter at GM "the break-even point is mid-November. If they settle by then, they should break even or show some profit."

Britain will increase its contribu- tions to NATO. The aircraft carrier Ark Royal, scheduled to be phased out in 1972, will be retained until the late 1970s and assigned to NATO. And four squadrons of Jaguar fighters will be built and committed to NATO by about 1977.

But the white paper said nothing about Britain assuming some of the actual financial burden of American forces stationed in Europe under the alliance.

Tories Set Only Token Asia Force

Number Is Fixed
At 2,000 Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The Conservative government formally decided today to keep British forces in Southeast Asia—but at a level so low it was promptly dismissed as derisory.

Britain will station one battalion group in Singapore, including an air platoon and one artillery bat- tery. There will also be a detach- ment of sea reconnaissance planes and an unstaffed number of heli- copters.

The total number of men in those units will be between 2,000 and 3,000. In addition, 1,000 to 1,200 sailors will be aboard five frigates or destroyers that will be stationed east of Suez.

The cost of the whole package will be between \$12 million and \$24 million a year. That compares with an annual British defense budget that now stands at about \$5.5 billion.

Lab's Plan

The Labor government, in one of its major decisions, planning to pull all British forces out of Asia and the Middle East by the end of 1971. The only exception was to be the garrison at Hong Kong.

The Conservatives, while in op- position, pledged to keep forces at Singapore if elected. Edward Heath, who is now prime minister, spoke in terms of spending perhaps \$240 million extra a year.

The decisions of Mr. Heath's government were made known to- day in a defense white paper. It made clear that the Tories have had to adjust their ideas drastically to fit the reality of British re- sources.

In Singapore, the actual political commitment by Britain has been sharply reduced. Lord Carrington, the minister of defense, said it had been brought into line "with the realities of the situation."

Until now, Britain has had an open-ended commitment to go to the defense of Malaysia and Singa- pore if either were attacked.

This treaty commitment will be replaced by a five-power arrange- ment among Britain, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zea- land. It will call for all to "con- sult" in the event of an attack on one in the area.

'Window Dressing'

In the House of Commons, George Thomson, Labor's shadow defense minister, dismissed the presence east of Suez as window-dressing—and really dangerous window-dressing, accepting implied commit- ments without either the capacity or the manpower.

Noting the drop in Conservative plans for spending at Singapore from \$240 million to \$24 million or less, Mr. Thomson said ironically that he was glad to see the govern- ment converted to 90 percent of the historic shift the Labor party brought about in east-of-Suez policy.

The white paper accepted the Labor government's position that Britain's security priority lies in Europe and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Lord Carrington gave this strong emphasis in his press conference.

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Last of Suspects Rounded Up

Ex-Gen. Held in Chile Assassination Probe

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Retired Gen. Roberto Vialva was detained today, to- gether with his brother-in-law, retired Col. Raul Iguat, for ques- tioning in the assassination of Chile's army commander, Gen. Rene Schneider, last Thursday.

Gen. Vialva and Col. Iguat of- fered no resistance when they were seized at a private home in the suburbs, according to retired Gen. Emilio Cheyre, who is head- ing the investigation into the killing.

Police said yesterday they had captured the last major suspect, Jose Jaime Melgoza, 29, a former member of the air force.

One week before the inaugura- tion of Marxist President-elect Salvador Allende, the nation was still living under martial law and a midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew, which has resulted in the shooting of three drivers, one fatally, for fail- ing to obey orders to halt.

Mr. Allende's plans to announce a cabinet have foundered in con-



Gen. Roberto Vialva

for the second day an announce- ment of the government over which Mr. Allende will preside from Nov. 3.

Mr. Allende's delay in announc- ing his cabinet was attributed to a last-minute shift away from plans to establish a relatively moderate government.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry reportedly scheduled to be given to a member of the non-Marxist Radical party, was under- stood to have been offered to Clo- domiro Almseda, a Socialist intel- lectual and former president of the Chinese-Chilean Friendship Institute.

Nixon's Representative

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—President Nixon intends to send Charles Appleton Meyer, assistant secretary of state for inter-Amer- ican affairs, as his personal repre- sentative to the inauguration of President Allende, it has been learned here.

Rebuff Envoy, Will Try Latest Hijackers Turks Toughen Stance on Russians

ANKARA, Oct. 28 (AP).—Turkey will lodge airspace viola- tion charges against two Soviet students who commandeered a plane to Turkey in the second Soviet hijacking in two weeks, a Turkish official said today.

Ismail Dokuzoglu, governor of the Black Sea coast city of Sinop, near where the twin- engine craft landed last night, also said the second hijacking is a "many-sided" affair but did not elaborate.

Charging the two students with airspace violations would be a departure from the way Turkey treated the first hijack- ers, a father and a son from Lithuania who forced an Aero- Flot airliner to land at Trabzon Oct. 15.

In that case—although the stewardess was slain and two crew members wounded—there was no talk of airspace viola- tions.

Also in that case, Russian of- ficials were immediately allowed to travel from Ankara to Tra- bron to visit the passengers and crew.

When a Soviet Embassy of- ficial asked the Turkish Foreign Ministry for permission to travel to Sinop, the ministry replied that the request would be turned over to the depart- ment concerned.

The change in Turkish atti- tude is believed to be the result of Soviet behavior in the stray- ing of a small U.S. Army plane into Soviet Armenia, carrying two U.S. Army generals and a Turkish colonel.

But today Turkey denied there was any tie-in between the two hijackings and the ac-

cidental flight of the two Amer- ican generals.

"Our Foreign Ministry has answered the Soviet note on these incidents which are claimed to be related," a spokes- man said. "They are separate and independent incidents which have no relation what- soever," he said.

"A military plane carrying two generals cannot be accus- ed of spying and performing other kinds of intelligence operations," he added.

The Russians have so far declined permission for Turkish consular officials to visit the colonel. Meanwhile, the Rus- sians have kept up a steady barrage of public and private demands for the return of the two Lithuanian hijackers.

The Russians have accused the passengers in the American plane of airspace violations. American consular officials visited the two generals but there has been no word of when they will be released.

Premier Suleyman Demirel said the exact circumstances of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Russia Refuses U.S. Request For Second Visit to Generals

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet government has turned down a U.S. Embassy request for a follow-up visit to the two Turkish and three American military officers detained in Soviet Armenia since their U.S. Army plane violated Soviet air space seven days ago.

An American spokesman said today that the Foreign Ministry late yesterday had informed the embassy that because two U.S. consular officers had met with the four military men Monday night it did not believe a second meeting requested by the Americans for yesterday was necessary.

The two consular officers, Richard E. Combs Jr. and Peter B. Swiers, had conferred for several hours with the four men at a guest house in Leninakan, the Soviet border town where their two-engine, six-seat Beechcraft had landed. The four men (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



The twin-engine Soviet plane flown to Turkey sits on the tarmac at Sinop airport.

Quebec Police Study Tract Issued by FLQ

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Police today studied a three-page communiqué received overnight from the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) extremists holding British diplomat James Cross—in the hope that it might yield something more helpful than political propaganda.

At first the message seemed to be just a political tract, they said. But it was the first apparently genuine communication from the FLQ in ten days and the police are probing for any sign of a reply to a broadcast by the diplomat's wife appealing for his release.

Mr. Cross was abducted on Oct. 5. The last message from him and his kidnappers came Oct. 18, a few hours after the second kidnapping victim, Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, was found murdered.

Last night's authentic note, en- closed in a pink envelope stamped in a tank can at a downtown in- tersection, comprised a three-page hand-written polemic on the FLQ's role in Quebec, in addition to an expired passport belonging to Paul Rose, sought in connection with the kidnappings. Mr. Rose's fingerprint was on the last page of the communiqué.

The communiqué, which did not refer to Mr. Cross, was written on the red, white and green paper used by the FLQ in its previous com- munique.

France Says It Is 'Apprehensive' Over Nixon's Address to UN

By James Goldsborough

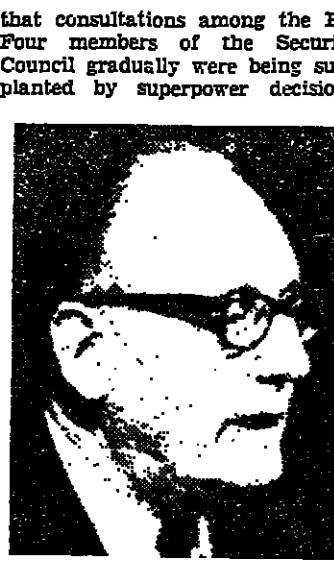
PARIS, Oct. 28.—France indicated today that it wasn't at all happy with President Nixon's UN speech last Friday which called for a new U.S.-Soviet relationship to solve the world's problems.

Speaking at the first cabinet meeting since the speech, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said that France wasn't alone in its "apprehensions," but shared a general state of apprehension among UN members following the Nixon speech.

Summing up Mr. Schumann's re- marks at a press briefing, Leo Hamon, the government spokesman, said that Mr. Nixon's speech sug- gested making "spectators" out of all UN members except the two superpowers.

The "spectators" would be pre- sented with decisions made for them by the superpowers.

Mr. Schumann's remarks came following months of French protest



Maurice Schumann

that consultations among the Big Four members of the Security Council gradually were being sup- planted by superpower decision-

making. The Nixon speech was in- terpreted here as suggesting that not only the Security Council could be circumvented, but the whole General Assembly.

The French cling firmly to the notion of international action, not only among the Big Four, but among the Big Five, including Communist China. They have barely hidden their contempt for the Rogers Middle East peace plan as something which could have been improved on by the Big Four, have stressed their own role in standing up to the Russians in the Big-Four Berlin talks and have called for negotiation among "all interested parties" to solve the Indochinese conflict.

Today's criticism comes fol- lowing several days of much stronger criticism of the Nixon speech in the French press.

Le Monde called it in "flagrant contradiction" with French policy, adding that it had the effect of a "cold shower" on the delegations there for the 25th UN anniversary celebration. Le Figaro commented that the Soviet Union had no in- tention of cutting itself off from third-world countries. La Nation, the Gaullist paper, said Mr. Nixon had apparently forgotten about China. The state radio simply called it another Yalta—without Britain.

U.S., Russia to Keep Working On Standard Docking System

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Sov- iet and U.S. officials agreed today to continue efforts leading to the creation of a docking system en- abling Russian and American spacecraft to link up in space.

But the officials, at the conclu- sion of two days of talks here be- tween Soviet and American space experts, made it clear that the potential space marriage still re- quired a lot of arranging.

The talks between the Ameri- cans and Russians, which ended yesterday, were said to be highly technical, involving the possible development of a compatible dock- ing collar—the unit that locks one spacecraft to another.

The discussions were the first Soviet-American direct contact on a specific matter of space cooper- ation. Previously, the two coun- tries merely exchanged space-ex- ploration information.

The Russians also disclosed for the first time the weight of the moon surface material scooped up last month by their unmanned Luna-16 craft: Somewhat more than 100 grams, or about three- and-a-half ounces. Mstislav V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, announced the weight, but did not compare it to the 150 pounds of moon matter brought back to earth by each of

America's manned Apollo-11 and 12 missions.

Dr. Keldysh said that the amount gathered by Luna-16 was "quite satisfactory for scientific research, and not only in one laboratory."

Dr. Keldysh said the visiting American experts had been the first foreigners to be shown the material, but added that it would also be shown to scientists from other countries and publicly displayed here.

Thousands of Soviet citizens have seen a sample of Apollo moon rock at a U.S. education exhibit that toured several cities in this country.

Of the space linkup talks, Dr. Keldysh, who met with the American experts, said, "The fact of the meeting itself shows that both sides think it is reasonable to have standardization, or in other words, compatibility, of docking systems. I must say that we were satisfied with this meeting. It achieved some progress in this matter, but this is a very complicated, tech- nical matter which will require further research. We have one type of ship and the United States has their own. I think the study of these problems will continue."

The American experts, headed by Dr. Robert Gilruth, director of the manned space program at Houston, declined to discuss the talks with correspondents.

The irony in this controversy is that the French have become the defenders of the UN—the "thingamajig" (machine)—which Gen. de Gaulle was so fond of ignoring. The Pompidou government has a decidedly different approach, and Mr. Pompidou, in a toast he of- fered to Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito just hours after the Nixon speech, called it the "privileged instrument of comprehension among peoples of the world."

Hegemony Feared

The French are actively promot- ing Communist China's entry into the UN not only to enlarge its scope as a forum, but to create a counter-balance to what is now looked on here as superpower hegemony.

In that French toast to Marshal Tito, Mr. Pompidou—as though he were well prepared for the Nixon speech—countered by saying that both France and Yugoslavia be- lieved that "all nations" should contribute to the "progress, development and peace" of the world.

He said it would only be possible if the following rule in interna- tional relations was followed: "Re- spect for the sovereignty and in- dependence of all nations, and non- interference into the affairs of others."

Similar to Nixon Plan

Britain Plans to Supplement Incomes of Poorer Families

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A new program of aid for poor families, somewhat resembling President Nixon's family assistance plan, was announced today by the Conservative government.

Like the Nixon proposal, it is designed to help the working poor. Direct welfare payments in Britain until now have been provided for poor persons who are unemployed or widows.

The bill, introduced in the House of Commons today, sets a minimum standard of \$36 a week for a family with one child, or \$1,872 a year. That amount is increased by \$4.80 a week for each additional child.

Income Supplement

Any family whose breadwinner earns less than the minimum figure will be entitled to an "income supplement" of half the difference. An example would be a family with two children and an income of \$33.60. The difference between that and its standard minimum under the bill, \$40.80, is \$7.20. The family would get half that, or \$3.60.

For the present, there would be

a ceiling of \$7.20 on payments to any family in a week. But the bill allows the government to change that by regulation in future.

Unlike President Nixon, whose proposal is tied up in the Senate, Prime Minister Edward Heath can be virtually certain of passage for his legislation. The Conservative majority in the Commons assures that, barring the unexpected.

The bill is modest in its cost. But in a number of ways it is a philosophical departure that will be welcomed by welfare experts.

Britain does not have, and never has had, a national minimum wage. The effect of this measure will be to lead the country toward an understood minimum—\$36 a week—or more as future regulations raise the figure.

Single women or men who are bringing up children will benefit especially. The British equivalent of social security already provides for widows, but it does nothing for divorced or separated women or men, or widowers, with children.

More Than 500,000 Children

About 160,000 families will benefit at first, a third of them fatherless families. They have more than 500,000 children.

In an effort to get over the reluctance of many British families to accept what they consider charity, administration of the program will be kept very simple.

Families will merely have to state their income, subject only to occasional telephone checks with employers. Their benefits will be fixed for six months at a time, and they will collect it weekly by producing a coupon book at any post office.

The total cost to the Treasury will be just over \$20 million at the start.

The Nixon family assistance plan would, in effect, provide a federally guaranteed annual income for families with children. For a family with two parents and two children the figure would be \$1,600 a year, though food stamps and other programs would raise the effective figure to perhaps \$2,500. Beneficiaries would continue to get some aid as they earned more at work, up to \$3,920.

The Nixon proposal passed the House but was turned down by the Senate Finance Committee just before Congress recessed for the election. The impression in Washington is that, at best, Congress may authorize a trial run in a few communities.

Turks Stiffen Stance on Air Piracies

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The second air piracy were still not clear.

The plane was hijacked on a domestic flight by Nikolai Ginzor, 20, and Vitali Pozdnyr, 25, students at Sevastopol. Also aboard were the pilot, Alexander Menshikov, 50, and a passenger, Yuri Berlinov, 35.

The Turkish state radio reported that the two students have asked for political asylum and want to go to the United States, but the passenger wanted to return to Russia. The pilot's intentions were not made known.

The Soviet ambassador to Turkey, Vasily Gruzynov, hinted yesterday that the Russians might use the Turkish colonel being held in the Soviet Union in bargaining for the two Lithuanians.

"Right now in Turkey there are two murderers and in Russia a Turkish colonel," Mr. Gruzynov said. "Both from the point of view of friendly relations between the two countries and according to international customs, they must be returned."

"The two matters should be considered separately," he said. "However, the two questions have similar aspects. The connection is that both Turkey and Russia have asked for the return of their citizens."

No Coverage in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (AP).—More than 24 hours after it happened, Soviet authorities were still refusing to acknowledge the hijacking of a second plane to Turkey.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Department maintained: "We know nothing of this." Government-controlled newspapers, radio and television have not mentioned the incident.

The official silence is in marked contrast to the steady stream of propaganda and invective directed at the Soviet Union's first successful hijackers, the Lithuanian father and son.

U.S. Notes Its Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—The State Department said today it was up to the Turkish government to decide what will happen to the Russian aircraft hijackers, but repeated the U. S. government position calling for punishment of all hijackers.

Department spokesman John King said the government has "taken a rather strong position that hijackers, of whatever nationality, should be returned to the country of origin or punished in the country where they land."

He said the department had no official word on reports the two latest hijackers had said they wanted to settle in the United States.

Anti-U.S. Feelings in Sweden Are Believed to Be Declining

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (UPI).—U.S. officials, seeking to strengthen their government's shaky relations with Sweden, are convinced that the outpouring of anti-Americanism in recent years among students, radicals and politicians, has steadily declined in the last few months.

The officials cite numerous reasons for the reduction in protests and the scarcity of anti-American statements by political figures. One factor appears to be the growing concern of many Swedes, including young radicals, over their own country's problems, especially pollution and soaring prices.

"There's a malaise in the Swedish economy, and everybody, on the right and left, is growing more and more concerned," one prominent American official said. "The Swedes are simply looking more inward to their own problems."

Prices Frozen

Although inflation remains a severe problem—the government recently imposed a general price freeze and the costs of bread, apples and meat are double those in Britain—there is also mounting worry about how to handle threatened strikes over the next two months by government workers, including policemen.

Police Rebellion Reported

"The police are in open rebellion, and a strike, threatened for Jan. 1, would almost be catastrophic," another American official said. "The older people are preoccupied with

Russia Bars U.S. Request For Second Visit to Generals

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are Maj. Gen. Edward C. D. Scherger, head of the Joint U.S. military aid mission in Turkey; Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie Jr., his aide for ground forces; Maj. James P. Russell Jr., the pilot, and Col. Cedric Denell, a Turkish liaison officer.

Off Limits

Because Leningrad is normally off limits to foreigners, the consular officers were taken to Yerevan, the Armenian capital, some 55 miles away, after the meeting to await a ruling by the Foreign Ministry on whether a second meeting would be permitted yesterday.

The embassy said that in light of the Soviet refusal for a prompt second session, Mr. Combs and Mr. Swiers were instructed to return to Moscow tonight to make a full report on their conversations with the four men.

In a tentative report made public yesterday, the consular officers declared that the men were in good condition and that Maj. Russell had blamed heavy winds and his own mistakes for the landing in Soviet territory.

The Soviet-American consular convention, which went into effect in 1967, calls for consular access within four days of the time a person is detained and "continuing access thereafter. It took Moscow five days to allow the first access. In past cases where Americans



STILL ON THE JOB—A single tugboat holds its hawser tight to maintain its grip on the Pacific Glory, off the Isle of Wight. Salvage ships are due to start removing the stricken ship's oil cargo today. Meanwhile, the British government issued two writs against the tanker, claiming salvage and damages resulting from oil leakage. London also issued an oil pollution writ against the other ship in the collision.

while, the British government issued two writs against the tanker, claiming salvage and damages resulting from oil leakage. London also issued an oil pollution writ against the other ship in the collision.

GI Medics Give Impartial Aid In Childbirth

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Two American soldiers helped a Vietnamese woman in the birth of her baby—then learned that the infant was the child of a Viet Cong commander.

Medical orderlies David Hopkins and Larry Osborne were on patrol when they received a call for help from the woman in labor.

The two soldiers delivered a six-pound girl then had the mother and child evacuated by helicopter to a military hospital. The next day a Vietnamese scout working with the Americans told the two medics the baby's father commanded a local Viet Cong guerrilla force.

"Come to think of it," said Hopkins, "that kid did give us some trouble."

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—The third major tropical storm in two weeks struck the central Vietnam coast today, disrupting American air operations in South Vietnam and forcing evacuation of the entire fleet of aircraft from the giant U.S. air base at Cam Ranh Bay, 185 miles northeast of Saigon, military spokesmen said.

The center of tropical storm Louise, bearing 80-mile-an-hour winds, was expected to pass directly over Cam Ranh tonight.

U.S. fighter-bombers flew only 43 strikes yesterday, about two-thirds of the normal level, spokesmen reported.

The bad weather did not affect radar-guided B-52 strategic bombers, which continued their pounding of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos yesterday, dropping an estimated 360 tons of high explosives.

Ground attack was generally light and scattered throughout South Vietnam and Cambodia, military spokesmen in Saigon and Phnom Penh said today.

Pompidou to Open Final Link In Lille-Marseilles Toll Road

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will ceremonially open the last stretch of France's first north-south superhighway tomorrow. But despite plans for "private" highway building—the country will remain a distant third to Germany and Italy in Western Europe.

By inaugurating a 73-mile stretch in the Burgundy wine country, Mr. Pompidou will mark the ceremonial completion of the 696-mile highway running from Lille, near the Belgian frontier, through Paris and Lyons to Marseilles, on the Mediterranean. Actually, roadblocks remain at Lyons and Vienne, but the Lille-Marseilles route will constitute two-thirds of all France's superhighway mileage at the end of the year.

West Germany's autobahns are three times as long and the Italian autostrade are two and a half times as long—even though there are more cars per citizen in France than in either of its continental neighbors. An estimated 13 million private cars are registered in France, as well as nearly three million trucks and other utility vehicles. More than two million of the private cars are in the Paris metropolitan area.

Since Napoleon

The excellence of ordinary French roads since Napoleon's time, as well as political troubles during and after World War II, long delayed construction of superhighways. The Lille-Marseilles route has taken nearly a decade to complete, and financing has remained a problem. Most of the new highway, outside the cities of Lille, Paris and Lyons, will be a toll road. The toll from Paris to Marseilles, for example, will be about \$9 for a journey which French motorists' correspondents have timed this week at roughly eight hours' driving time.

As prime minister in 1962, Mr. Pompidou helped stimulate highway construction. Since becoming president last year, he has launched new plans for roadbuilding by private enterprise. Last January the government signed contracts with syndicates of private concessionaires for two new routes linking Paris with Le Mans and Tours respectively, both to the southwest.

The two privately financed highways, totaling about 500 miles, are not expected to be completed, however, until 1977. They, too, will be toll roads, with the toll running about one cent a mile.

Road Eastward

Government planners have declared that the main road eastward, through Metz and Strasbourg to Germany, will at least be well under way in the course of the 1971-76 economic plan. But no definite schedule has yet been determined.

French planners, as well as commentators and ordinary citizens, are torn between the desire for better highways and the need for more public transport. With French railroads pioneering on the high-speed

GI Medics Give Impartial Aid In Childbirth

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Two American soldiers helped a Vietnamese woman in the birth of her baby—then learned that the infant was the child of a Viet Cong commander.

Medical orderlies David Hopkins and Larry Osborne were on patrol when they received a call for help from the woman in labor.

The two soldiers delivered a six-pound girl then had the mother and child evacuated by helicopter to a military hospital. The next day a Vietnamese scout working with the Americans told the two medics the baby's father commanded a local Viet Cong guerrilla force.

"Come to think of it," said Hopkins, "that kid did give us some trouble."

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Storm Forces Planes to Quit Vietnam Base

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NATO Mulls Shift of A-M Close to Potential Crisis

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—NATO military commanders would be permitted to move atomic weapons close to potential crisis areas under a new policy that is expected to be approved this week by the alliance's Nuclear Planning Group.

The purpose, it is said, would be to decrease substantially the time between a request for permission to employ such weapons and any decision to do so. The atomic land mines could block a mountain pass against attacking forces by contaminating the area with nuclear fallout and by caving in earth and rocks from the heights.

Sources said that the eight-nation Nuclear Planning Group—consisting of the defense ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway—will approve the new policy guidance when they meet in Ottawa tomorrow and Friday.

For Brussels Meeting

The group's policy recommendation is scheduled to go before the defense ministers of 14 NATO countries to meet in Brussels in the first week in December. France, the 15th member of the alliance, does not participate in its military meetings.

Informants noted that all previous proposals of the influential Nuclear Planning Group have been endorsed by the larger body and then transmitted to the military commanders as the official guidance of NATO's civilian leadership.

Military and diplomatic sources stressed that, under the draft policy, commanders would not have authority actually to dig the weapons into place without specific approval from the President of the United States. And the President would still have to authorize their detonation.

Turkey Seeks Power

Turkey has long been seeking some way to make it less time-consuming for atomic land mines to be used to block its mountain passes in the event of an imminent attack through Soviet Armenia or Bulgaria.

At one point, Turkey asked for pre-delegation of authority to employ and actually detonate such devices in the early stages of an attack on its territory.

The United States, among others, opposed any "automatic authority" to use any nuclear weapons. West German officials, after once having shown genuine interest in a barrier of atomic land mines to thwart some of the natural invasion corridors into their country, in recent years have done a turnaround. In their heavily populated country, too many civilians probably would die.

Snow, Strike Snarl Oslo

OSLO, Oct. 28 (AP).—The season's first snowfall today complicated the traffic situation in Oslo as the city transport workers' Congress was reinforcing for the first time in a few hours, Oslo and southern Norway got several inches of snow.

UNITED NATIONS

28 (UPI).—The Big-Fo soldiers held their 45th U.N. Middle East today 2, another session for Nov. 9, after the scheduled 90-day cease-fire. The dictated that the cease-fire be extended.

Diplomatic sources said a move to set up a Big-basadorial meeting in Baghdad for the end of the United-Jordan cease-fire. United States opposed it.

France Jails For Espionage During Oil T

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Security court today sentenced Algerians to prison on obtaining French plan negotiations currently in Algeria.

For economic espionage, Tabti, head of a public firm in Paris, was given a sentence of five years in prison, and Ouali, head of the Algerian section in Paris, was sentenced to 10 years.

Brazil Bans '28

BRASILIA, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Brazilian military censorship board today showed in Brazil of the award-winning movie board said it was "subversive" and "anti-nationalist." The military board said it targeted the army-backed of Greece.

Tupamaros Send Photos of Kidnap Victim to Press

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 28 (UPI).—The Tupamaros today delivered ten photographs of captive American oil expert Claude L. Fly to United Press International showing him playing cards, shooting dice and reading.

The Tupamaros are a leftist underground in Uruguay who take their name from an Inca chief who revolted against Spanish rule.

Mr. Fly, 65, was kidnapped from his hotel in Montevideo on Aug. 7 and is being held captive with Brazilian Consul Alvaro Dias Gomide. The picture indicated Mr. Fly was in good health. There were no pictures of Mr. Dias Gomide in the package.



SLIP FROM HIGH UP—President Nixon, stumping for party in Florida, introduces to a Palm Beach Republican rally William C. Cramer (left), running for the Senate, and Gov. Claude Kirk, who is seeking re-election.

Peace Corps Adds Program in Ecology

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Peace Corps announced yesterday it plans to send hundreds of trained specialists abroad to help countries with their environmental problems.

The program was announced by Peace Corps Director Blatchford and Smith-Secretary S. Dillon Ripley at a conference with Russell E. In, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, acting secretary.

No Budget Rise

Blatchford said that about 200 volunteers would be sent to environmental missions next year and the number might rise in the future as more resources are received.

3 New Projects

The Peace Corps has already taken on new projects as part of the aid program: A wildlife and park management program for the Philippines. A national park and forestry reclamation and development program for Costa Rica. A national conservation and management program for Malaysia.

Agnew Again Attacks Goodell's Endangering U.S. Defense

By Homer Bigart
NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT)—President Spiro T. Agnew repeated his attack on Sen. Charles Goodell and other "radical" Democrats in Congress last night, then said that the "radical" Democrats should be defeated.

He had previously denounced Sen. Goodell, a Republican, and made clear his preference for Sen. Goodell's conservative party opponent, James L. Buckley.

Last night, after saying that he never questioned the patriotism of the "radical" Democrats, the Vice President added:

"I believe that these people, sincere in their beliefs, must be replaced, regardless of which party they belong to, before they irretrievably damage the security of the United States."

Without mentioning Mr. Buckley, who has promised to support President Nixon's policies, Mr. Agnew said that a one-seat change in the Senate could save America's prestige "by forestalling a run-out on our hard-pressed Asian ally," and could block a "crippling cut in national defense appropriations."

1st Campaigner Since Kennedy Dallas Security Strong for Nixon

DALLAS, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—President Nixon, stumping the country in support of Republican party candidates for next Tuesday's congressional elections, comes late today to Dallas—the first American leader to campaign here since President John F. Kennedy was murdered in 1963.

In St. Petersburg, Fla., this morning, Mr. Nixon got a warm but wet welcome when he brought his campaign to that resort town on the Gulf Coast. As a largely friendly crowd of about 8,000 welcomed the President, a water-filled oil drum holding a rope barricade overturned and drenched him from the knees down. But he ignored the soaking and continued to greet Republican well-wishers.

GOP Says Lindsay Is Running For Top Spot—on Any Ticket

By Karl E. Meyer
NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (WP)—The tone of this year's political campaign, in a key paragraph, the mayor declared: "This is one of the few campaigns in political history in which men apparently seek not merely to defeat their opponents but literally to eliminate them from public life."

The mayor, who was addressing a "Family of Adam" banquet sponsored by the New York City Council of Churches, made it clear that he blamed both the President and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew for spreading "a cloud of suspicion and mistrust over the land."

In a press conference, Mr. Lindsay reiterated his charges but denied that he planned to barnstorm the country to counter the "rhetoric" of Vice-President Agnew.

Asked about Gov. Rockefeller's charges, the mayor said: "I have no plans to run for anything. I also intend to remain a Republican."

No Role in GOP

In Washington, speaking for the National Committee, Mr. Allison said that Mayor Lindsay would not have a role in the Republican party "until he wins an election as a Democrat." He added: "And unless he wins an election as a Democrat, I guess he won't have any role there."

Candidacy Denied

Mr. Lindsay again denied today that he is running for the presidency, and again insisted that he was still a Republican even though he has backed Arthur J. Goldberg, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. The mayor was re-elected last year as a Liberal when he failed to get the GOP nomination.

Last night, Mayor Lindsay made his first public attack on Mr. Nixon, blaming the President for the Vietnam war.

Black Panther Lost 'Sprint' To Detective

Track Time Compared In N.Y. Court Clash
By Edith Evans Asbury
NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Black Panther Michael Tabor cross-examined the detective who arrested him for an hour in Criminal Court yesterday in a dramatic confrontation punctuated by quiet disputes over what really happened.

Mr. Tabor, wearing blue dungarees and two sweaters, opened the examination by asking the detective if he had not lied under oath about how the arrest occurred.

"Mr. Tabor, you above everyone should know that it was the truth," Detective Joseph Coffey replied. Mr. Tabor and the 12 other Black Panthers on trial with him were arrested in pre-dawn raids on their homes on April 2, 1969.

They are accused, in a 30-count indictment, of conspiring to bomb public buildings and murder policemen and also with possession of dangerous weapons and ammunition. According to Detective Coffey, he arrested Mr. Tabor at gunpoint after he and four other police officers broke down the door of the apartment.

Race to Kitchen

Mr. Tabor, who was standing in the foyer as police broke in, turned and ran to the kitchen and was there seized and placed under arrest by Mr. Coffey, according to the detective's testimony.

"Was I running fast?" Mr. Tabor asked.

"As fast as you could in a small space like that, sir," Mr. Coffey replied. "So you ran faster?" Mr. Tabor went on.

"I would say so, yes, sir," the detective answered. Mr. Tabor asked whether the detective had "ever run track" and the detective said he had.

"What was your time?" inquired Mr. Tabor.

The detective said his time was "49 seconds" for a quarter-mile. "That's pretty fast," Mr. Tabor conceded. "I did 48.7 once."

Mr. Tabor set his record under Police Athletic League auspices while he was a student at Rice High School in Harlem, it was learned afterward. Mr. Coffey established his record while a student at St. Agnes High School in Midtown Manhattan. Both men are 6 feet 4 inches tall.

"You personally despise the Black Panther party, don't you," Mr. Tabor asked.

"I despise its tactics," Mr. Coffey replied.

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Leary Permitted To Visit Cairo During Stopover

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Egyptian authorities eased their restrictions today on Timothy Leary and his three companions to allow them an afternoon visit to Cairo.

The authorities said Leary and Black Panther "Field Marshal" Donald Cox, William McNellis and Jennifer Dohrn would have to leave on an Air Algerie plane tomorrow.

Leary and his companions arrived yesterday from Beirut after being denied admission to Lebanon. On arrival here, they were restricted to the airport hotel within the customs area and refused permission to visit Egyptian tourist attractions.

Soon after midday today, however, officials consented to their making an afternoon visit to Cairo. Normally persons in transit, with a long stopover, are permitted to visit the city.

Leary, a fugitive from justice in America, told newsmen yesterday he wished to contact the North Korean Embassy. At that time, Egyptian officials denied him permission to contact the North Koreans.

Angela Davis Still Fasting

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Black militant Angela Davis, 28, continued her hunger strike into the fourth day yesterday. She is protesting attempts by authorities to extradite her to California to face murder-kidnap charges.

Los Angeles Times

King's Ransom

The luxury SCOTCH that's distinctly superior

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Student Interest in Politics In U.S. Wanes, Survey Shows

By Steven V. Roberts
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Student interest in politics has declined sharply in the United States since last spring, when hundreds of thousands of youths demonstrated against the invasion of Cambodia and the killings at Kent State University in Ohio.

A sizable number of students are still playing important roles in dozens of campaigns. But they represent only a small percentage of those who vowed last spring to work for peace candidates and try to change the composition of Congress.

These findings were reported by correspondents of The New York Times at dozens of campuses in all parts of the country. The mood they described was summed up by Fran Seidel, a freshman at Boston University who was recruiting student campaign workers.

"The reaction has been complete apathy. They say, 'I'm too busy' or 'I'm doing something else.' That seems to be the thing to say now."

The Movement for a New Congress, a loose alliance of campaign groups based in Princeton, N.J., has not been able to fill all the requests from candidates for volunteers.

Only about 30 campuses have rearranged their schedules to give students time off to go campaigning. In some cases, the students themselves voted down such plans. At most campuses that are having special recesses, more students are using the time to work on their studies than on politics.

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On Radical Campus Speakers

Court Bars Printing of Congressional Study

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—In an unprecedented action, a federal judge today granted a permanent injunction against publication of a congressional report on radical campus speakers by the Government Printing Office.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell ruled that a report by the House Internal Security Committee which lists 85 so-called radical revolutionary speakers was "solely for the sake of exposure or intimidation" and was "without proper legislative purpose."

In making permanent a temporary injunction issued two weeks ago, Judge Gesell said that the report "infringes on the constitutional rights of individuals named therein."

\$50-Million Deal

N.Y. Times to Buy 3 Papers, TV Station From Cowles, Inc.

By William H. Jones
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—The New York Times today announced acquisition of three daily newspapers in Florida, a Memphis television station, Family Circle magazine and other properties of Cowles Communications, Inc., in exchange for \$50 million of Times stock and assumption by The Times of \$15 million of Cowles debt.

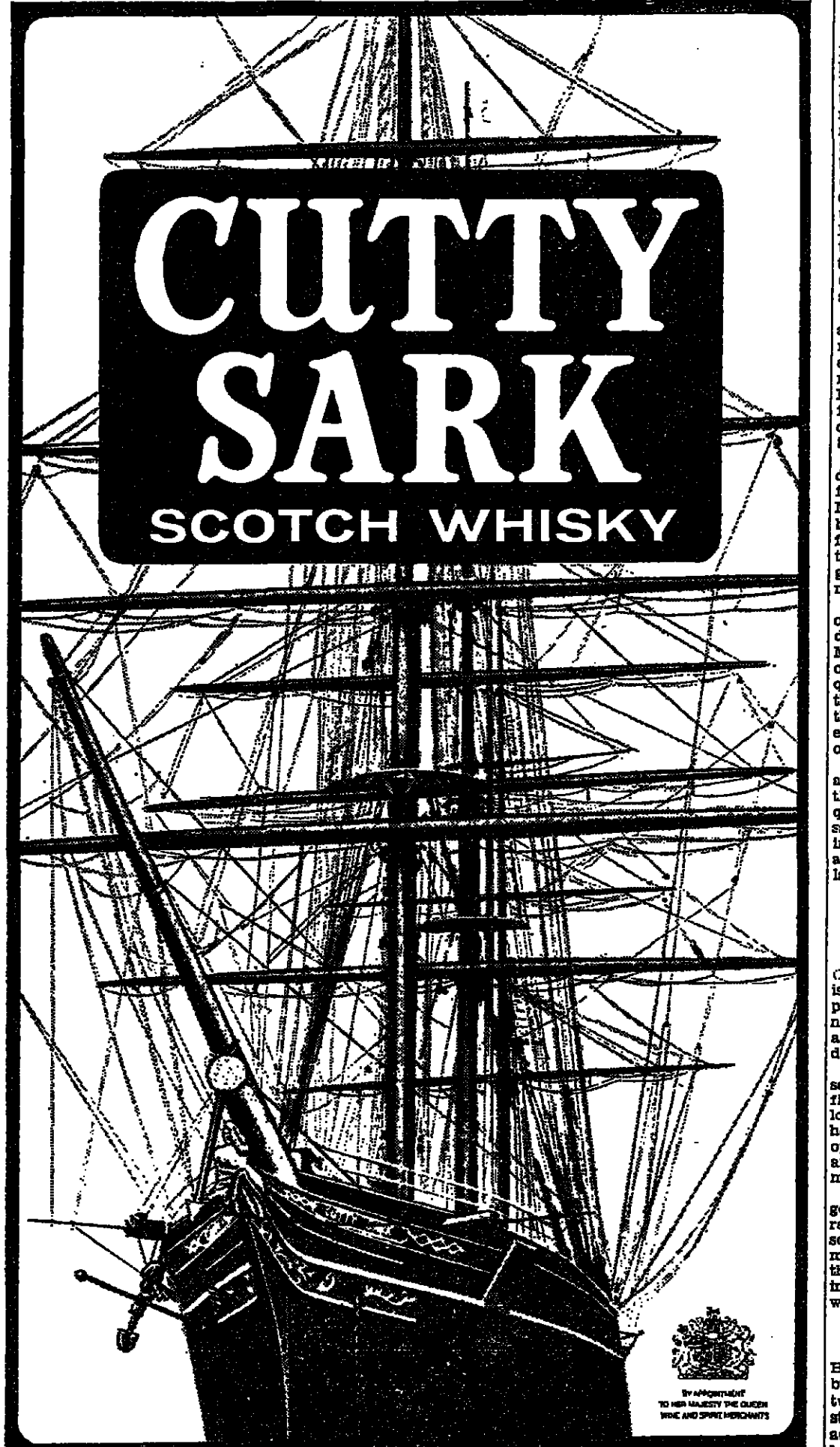
The purchases are subject to approval by stockholders of both firms, a favorable federal tax ruling, and action by the Federal Communications Commission on the purchase of WREC-TV in Memphis, an affiliate of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Cowles said the sale "is clearly in the interest of the Cowles Communications, Inc., stockholders. . . . After completion of the sale, our company will be substantially free of debt."

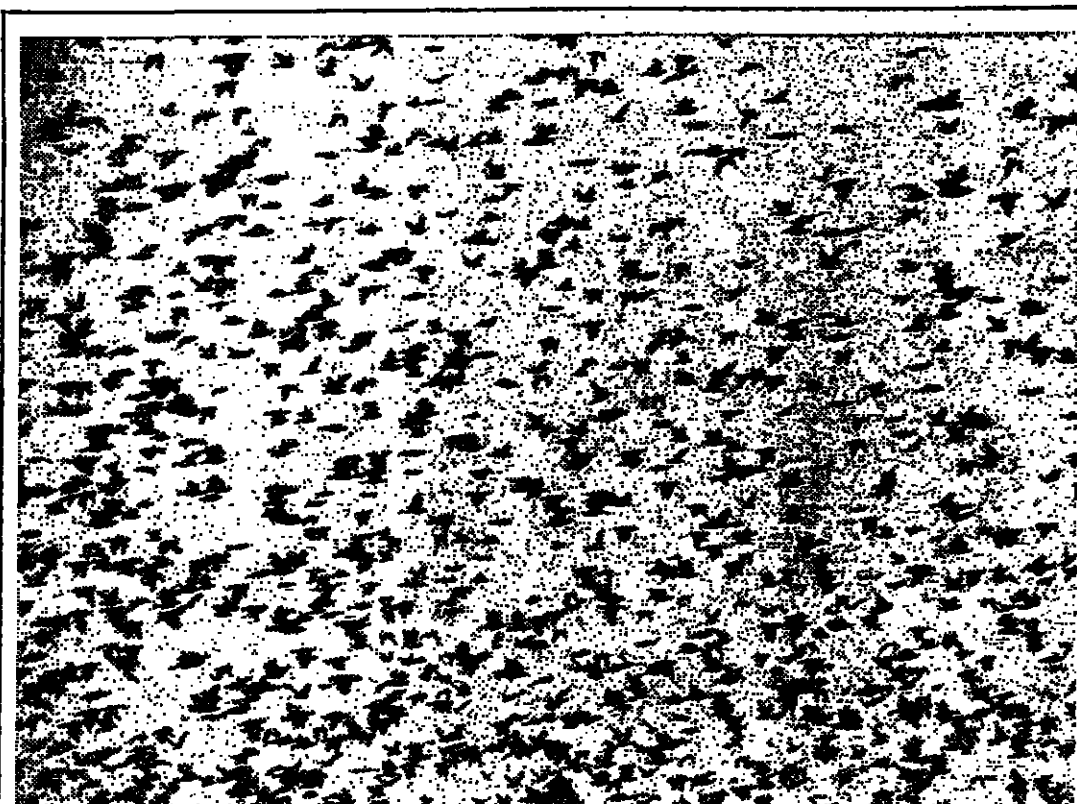
Newspapers to be purchased by The Times are the Lakeland Ledger, published evenings and Sundays, with a circulation of 23,000; the Gainesville Sun, published evenings and Sundays, with a circulation of 23,000, and the Ocala Star-Banner, also evenings and Sundays, with a circulation of 15,000.

The Times already owns WQXR AM-FM in New York, a one-third interest in The International Herald Tribune, a major interest in a Canadian paper manufacturer, and several educational and publishing subsidiaries. A majority of the stock of the Chattanooga Times is owned by a trust established under the will of Adolph S. Ochs.

Among the Cowles properties purchased by The Times were Cambridge Book Co., which specializes in educational reading material, and the Modern Medicine group of professional magazines in the medical and dental fields, including Modern Medicine, Geriatrics, Neurology, Dental Survey, Dental Industrial News, Dental Laboratory Review and Nursing Homes.



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EXIT VISTA—It's that time of year again and the sky over Hungary along the Danube is filled with flights of starlings headed for warmer climes.

Moon Quakes Are Linked to Gas Eruptions

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—The moon apparently quakes when it moves to its most distant point from earth on its oval path through space.

Manson Wants John Lennon As Witness to Explain Song

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (AP).—John Lennon of the Beatles is being sought as a defense witness in the Sharon Tate murder trial. The defense wants him to say whether the group's songs could have inspired Charles Manson to violence.

Puccini Lyricist G. Forzano Dies In Rome at 87

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP).—Italian librettist Giovanni Forzano, 87, famous for his lyrics of operas by Puccini, Mascagni and Leoncavallo, died here today.

China Purchases Canadian Wheat For \$160 Million

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The government announced today a new sale of 96 million bushels of wheat, worth about \$160 million, to China.

Smith Would Travel For Rhodesia Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith said today he was prepared to travel anywhere to negotiate a settlement with Britain on the Rhodesian independence dispute.

8 Die in Car Pileup In Fog in North Italy

LODI, Italy, Oct. 28 (AP).—Eight persons were killed and 39 were injured in a pileup of cars and trucks on a fog-bound superhighway near this northern Italian town today.

Spanish Miners Protest

OVIEDO, Spain, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Hundreds of striking workers brought work to a standstill at two coal mines here when they staged a protest strike over the accidental death of two companions, labor officials said today. The two miners died in separate accidents yesterday.

Gromyko Will Discuss Berlin With East and West German

By David Binder
BONN, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, will meet leaders of East and West Germany in separate conferences tomorrow and Friday, with the divided former German capital of Berlin as the main topic.

West Is Reluctant

Negotiations between West Germany and the Soviet Union over the opening of a Frankfurt air route, using Schönefeld as a transit stop, have been going for almost three years, the delaying factors has been

U.K. Talks End

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union and East Germany agreed on the need for early talks on UN mediator Gunnar J. Jager mission in the Middle East.

E. German Delegation Urges Diplomatic Ties With France

By Henry Giniger
PARIS, Oct. 28 (NYT).—An important delegation from East Germany appealed here today for the establishment of full diplomatic relations between their country and France.

Concorde Cost Soar, U.K. Say To \$1.98 Billion

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The British-French supersonic passenger jet design twice the speed of sound, £255 million (\$1.98 billion) cost, the British government estimated today.

Hospital Patient Slain in Palermo With Machine

PALERMO, Italy, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Several men disguised as doctors strode into a hospital today, interrupted a wife's vigil to "examine" the patient, then killed him with a machine gun blast as the woman on.

Shah, Podgorny Open Big Gas Line

TEHRAN, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Shah of Iran and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny today met at the Astara border bridge on the edge of the Caspian Sea, and pressed buttons to open the world's largest gas trunk line, which will feed the Soviet Union with natural gas.

VC Aide in London

LONDON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, came to London today to give her revolutionary government's view on America's peace proposals.

8 Die in Car Pileup In Fog in North Italy

LODI, Italy, Oct. 28 (AP).—Eight persons were killed and 39 were injured in a pileup of cars and trucks on a fog-bound superhighway near this northern Italian town today.

New Way To Meet Waterloo

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, Oct. 28.—There was no much French military valor last night at the Paris premiere of "Waterloo" that one could have thought Napoleon had triumphed.

The audience, French government spokesman Leo Hamon noted, as it to rest, straight, "It took us a day to recover from that."

The profits of the evening to French Resistance veterans, and tasseled and plumed grenadiers delivered Napoleonic tunes from behind a sparsely curtained curtain. A p of Highlanders toned the effect somewhat by ching down the aisles doing bagpipe bit.

Tout-Paris's troopers ped in. Mel Ferrer had a pretty blonde on his arm a slightly cock-eyed bow He was looking forward to film but more to leaving morning for a few days' day in Marbella, where he a house. Alain Delon, who his hair down to his slanders these days, amazed ic as he left with Mireille in form, looked it too as a looked like an authentic aish shawl. Maria Callas i to make a quiet entrance arriving after the lights a down—but it didn't work. iane Guerrand-Hermes, who asly one of the funniest in form, looked it too as a shawled in a black fringe in topped by black mon-

French minister in charge public relations, Jacques mel, was leading a schizo-ic life, trying to attend



Sergei Bondarchuk, film's director, at opening.

both this premiere and his own party with a private screening of "Les Novices," the latest of his films. Bondarchuk, Mrs. Walker Bryan, wife of the former Israeli ambassador to France, came as a pleasant, blue and silver glitter surprise. Everybody thought she was in Israel. But no, she is still here—packing, she said. The Baronne de Cabrol, in a brocade midi, was faithful to Lavin—"but boutique, my dear, boutique." Mrs. Georges Cravenne had her pretty head sticking out of red ostrich feathers. Mrs. Sergei Bondarchuk, wife of the film's director, looked very blonde and very Russian in a classic black dress with Russian embroideries on the cuffs.

But the one who really got the prize was Mrs. Curd Jurgens, who used to be a no-nonsense brunette beauty, with sleek, mid-century hair. She has gone blonde now and Afro. Fashion-wise, it was chaos. This may be the age of fashion freedom, but so far there is nothing but utter confusion. Mrs. Daniel Courtois was floating in black chiffon while Mrs. André Dubonnet stood out in a

MUSIC IN BUDAPEST Hungary's Bumper Crop of Young Pianists

By David Stevens
BUDAPEST.—Hungary's chronic overproduction of performing musicians has made it a reliable purveyor of its surplus to the rest of the Western world, predominantly of conductors and string players. Right now, however, it is a bumper crop of young pianists that is giving the country's musical organizers the kind of headache impresarios love to complain about.

Those responsible for advertising Hungary's musical wares to the rest of the world say they have half a dozen outstanding young keyboard artists, but to avoid a credibility gap they are concentrating on two—Zoltan Kocsis, an 18-year-old all-around musical phenomenon who has not yet been heard outside Eastern Europe, and Desso Ranki, his elder by a few months and rival in a friendly competition that has produced some sharply divided opinions.

Both young artists made contributions to the current Bartok celebrations, but Kocsis also gave a recital in a small hall and with a largely youthful audience, that made it clear how he won the Beethoven Prize of Hungarian Radio and Television last May.

The slight, unsmiling youth with a shock of unruly dark hair came out on the stage of the University Theater, radiating teenage awkwardness, and set down to play three late Beethoven sonatas (Op. 8a, "Les Adieux," Op. 90 and Op. 101) with astonishing maturity. With most artists of his age, such a program would be effrontery in the first degree, but his introspective and somewhat dry approach, his grasp of the music's architecture and disdain of superficial display was such as to justify his audacity. It took a bashful smile during the prolonged applause to remind one of his youth.

After that it was easy to believe that Kocsis has a memory that has allowed him to compile a repertoire that takes four normally spaced typewritten pages to list, or that he is something of a musicologist and a composer as well, or that his teacher, the composer and pedagogue Fali Kadosa, regards him as his outstanding pupil in four decades of teaching.

Ranki Partisans
Illness made it impossible to hear Ranki (also a pupil of Kadosa) during the same time, but his admirers distinguish him from Kocsis by his spontaneity and emotional directness. The Ranki partisans admire Kocsis, but say that Ranki is more exciting. The 19-year-old Ranki also has a large repertoire, leaning heavily to the German romantics, and he made a strong impression on a recent tour of Italy when he replaced Arthur Schnabel on short notice in Milan. He also has won an important contest, the Robert Schumann International Competition in Zwickau, East Germany, last fall.

The "rivalry," it seems, exists mainly for the partisans. The young pianists are good friends, each acknowledging the other's superiority. The two recently joined in Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos in a Budapest concert, and Ranki has publicly played some of Kocsis' compositions. In any case, the "outside" world will have a chance to hear for itself soon. Kocsis is scheduled to accompany the Budapest Symphony Orchestra

(the traveling title of the Hungarian Radio and Television Orchestra) on a U.S. tour next fall, and he and Ranki have been invited to give five joint recitals next season at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris.

Through the activities of the national recording enterprise, whose disks appear in the West on the Qualiton and Hungaroton labels, Hungary's commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Bartok's death is exportable. The massive project of recording all of the composer's output began in an organized form last year and, according to Jeno Bors, the director of the company, it is scheduled to be completed next year, with the last disks becoming available in early 1972.

On the Arts Agenda

The Berlin Jazz Days will be held this year from Nov. 5 to 8 with six concerts scheduled at the Philharmonie and Kongresshalle in West Berlin. Among the groups scheduled to appear are the Charlie Mingus Quintet, the Thomas Starko Group from Poland, Anita O'Day, Earl Hines, the big bands of Oliver Nelson and the Chicago Blues All Stars, the Patterson Singers and Sister Rosetta Tharpe and the Stars of Faith.

Vienna has mounted yet another Beethoven bicentennial exhibit, this one running until the end of the year at the city's Historical Museum on Karlsplatz. Complementing the extensive Beethoven exhibit in the City Hall during the summer, this one concentrates on the composer's ties to the city—his dwelling places, friends and patrons and the city and its society as it was during the composer's lifetime.

"Orlando Furioso" in the spectacular production of Ariosto's work by Luca Ronconi and the Teatro Libero of Rome already seen at Les Halles in Paris and numerous other European capitals and festivals, will open Nov. 4 in New York in a specially built bubble theater in Bryant Park, next to the New York Public Library, at 42d Street and 6th Avenue. The city made the park available after plans to mount the production on Pier

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The Inheritor of Two Stars

By Jon Winroth
PARIS, Oct. 28.—Scarcely three weeks old, the city's best luxury restaurant is already turning away customers. Be sure, it has a lot going for it. Located in the Hôtel Plaza-Minor, Le Régence-Plaza inherits the two stars Michelin regularly awarded the 17th chef, Alexandre Mon-

is old, rather severely classed restaurant was in the center he hotel, a fact which did ming to attract outside clients. At night, when a mere dful of tables were filled, atmosphere was anything gay.

he new British owners (GREA Charles Fort's hotel and restaurant) understood the ad for renewal, fresh blood efficiency and yet avoided rificing tradition, personnel service.

Le Régence-Plaza, with its nd-carved oak paneling and at arched windows on the rue Montaigne, is, if anyng, more elegant than its decessor and yet the amice is much warmer. Best of it has its own street enice and thus exists in its right, independent of the

is restaurant is under the ction of Roland Reverdy own as "Monsieur Roland" until a few months ago this post at the Tour d'Ar-

And the well-stocked cellar is now presided over Louis Le Ball, president of Union of French Wine tans.

all this (plus air-condition-and other gadgetry such as phone jacks and individual

rheostat-controlled lighting at every table) enough to merit the supreme three-star category Le Régence-Plaza openly admits it is aiming for.

It would seem that all the external are there, including attentive, multilingual service. But ultimately, it is the cuisine that determines—or should determine—how many stars a restaurant deserves. Two stars, it seems to me, go without saying. Three?

There is one major problem. Mr. Monnier is 65 and retirement cannot be that far off. The management is cryptic about what happens then, but seems confident that they will eventually return a fifth three-star restaurant to Paris.

One can only wish them luck and remark that as long as they can produce dishes such as *soufflé de homard Plaza* and *noisettes d'agneau Maintenon* they are most emphatically on the right road.

The first of these consists of browned lobster in butter, deglazing the pan with cognac, adding cream and then reducing the liquid. *Sauce américaine* is added and after the whole affair simmers quietly it is put into a mold, topped with *soufflé* and baked. What appears on one's plate is not easily forgotten.

This is equally true of the lamb, cut out of the rib chops, on campes and covered with a

dazzles of mushrooms under a *sauce soubise* (basically a béchamel with chopped shallots in this case) glazed with the even and served with artichoke hearts surmounted by asparagus tips.

The *suprême de barbus* (trill) *Dugléré* is also very good but is not the sort of dish of genius as the previous two. Even less may be said for the qualities of an undistinguished cheese platter, but we are promised that this is about to change for the better and so far Le Régence-Plaza has kept all its promises.

In any case, I have never tasted a better pear sherbet. For that matter, I have never eaten a pear with more taste than that sherbet.

The wines are very good and well chosen by Mr. Le Ball according to one's meal. I personally had an exceptional and unusual white Beaune Clos des Monches '64 of full character and very particular taste, and '61 and '69 Château Talbot, a fourth-growth Saint-Julien from the Médoc.

The first went well with the lamb, the second was more full-bodied with less finesse and was well suited to the cheeses it accompanied.

Le Régence-Plaza, 27 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8. Be sure to reserve (159-85-23). Open every day. About 75 francs (\$13.55), including wine and service.

Scientists Find 'Seasonal' Conceptions

By Lawrence Altman
HOUSTON, Oct. 28.—New York City women conceive more babies in the fall than at any other time of year, three Health Department officials reported here in a statistical study that they said suggests the existence of a natural biological clock for human conception.

Their study, the authors said in reporting their findings to a meeting of the American Public Health Association, showed "an

astonishing conformity" in the clear seasonal peak and its "consistently recurrent" pattern among different ethnic groups in New York City.

"The only exception is Puerto Rican women 30 to 39 years old," they said, "among whom conceptions are relatively most frequent in June and May."

Family Planning
Dr. Jean Fakier, one of the authors, said in an interview that she believed that the study is the first of its kind. If other studies confirm the distinct seasonal pattern of conception elsewhere, she said that such findings could have implications for family planning and population control.

Though the season might vary among geographical areas, the existence of a natural season of conception might enter into a couple's decision to plan for a wanted child. Or, she said, it might influence the activities of a population control program in preventing unwanted pregnancies. Further, she said, it might serve as an alert system for detecting unusual patterns of spontaneous, or natural, abortions that could provide clues to environmental defects on human pregnancies and birth defects.

A One-Point Margin For Italy in Bridge

ESTORIL, Portugal, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Italy had to fight hard today against the host country Portugal to stay at the top of the European Bridge Championships table.

At the halfway stage of the 13th round of play, Portugal led by 20 points, but the Italians made a recovery to win 15-5.

The championship table after 13 rounds: Italy, 187; France, 186; Poland, 179; Switzerland, 178; Austria, 168; Britain, 163; Iceland, 154; Sweden, 151; Ireland, 145; Norway, 140; Netherlands, 129; Turkey, 128; Germany, 123; Denmark, 122; Greece, 100; Belgium, 98; Portugal, 88; Lebanon, 87; Israel, 85; Hungary, 75; Finland, 70; Spain 69.

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Smut, Censorship and 'Moral Bankruptcy'

It is a pity that President Nixon so blatantly missed the point of the report submitted by the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. He might have contributed to a rational discussion of what is undoubtedly a touchy and troubling national problem, the merchandising of smut. Instead, he chose to rack up a couple of easy political points in an election season by some conventional moralizing and by dismissing the thoughtful, conscientious work of the commission as "morally bankrupt."

Could the President have read much—or any—of the detailed and documented 874-page report? He seems to have been under a misapprehension that the commission praised pornography, that it recommended the dissemination of obscenity. It did nothing of the sort, of course. Congress did not ask for a sermon or a homily. It asked the commission "to analyze the laws pertaining to the control of obscenity and pornography," to "explore the nature and volume of traffic" in these commodities, to study their effect upon the public and to recommend "appropriate action."

The commission looked at a lot of pornographic material, consulted a lot of experts, took a lot of testimony and came to the conclusion that, however sordid, shoddy, shocking and distasteful such material might be, there was no evidence at all to show that "exposure to or use of explicit sexual materials play a significant role in the causation of social or individual harms such as crime, delinquency, sexual or non-sexual deviancy or severe emotional disturbances." Now, that is a scientific, not a moralistic, finding, and it affords a basis for rational consideration of the subject. In the light of this finding the commission recommended that "federal, state, and local legislation should not seek to interfere with the right of adults who wish to do so to read, obtain, or view explicit sexual materials." It also recommended regulations to protect young persons and to protect the privacy of all persons who do not want such material thrust upon them.

The commission kept clearly in mind a consideration which the President should surely not have ignored—that efforts to prevent the enjoyment of explicit sexual materials by persons who find them enjoyable are necessarily difficult, dangerous and futile. They are difficult because nobody has been able to devise a workable definition of obscenity or pornography; they are dangerous because they may, as they have so often done in the past, suppress material of great artistic or intellectual value; and they are futile because the sexual drive which occasions interest in them cannot be curbed or controlled by legislation. One interesting fact unearthed by the commission is that "the proportion of people in the United States who have been exposed to erotic

materials is very similar to the proportion of adults in Copenhagen, Denmark, who report having seen pornographic books and magazines." Censorship stimulates more than it suppresses curiosity.

What is the censor to say of Botticelli's great masterpiece, "The Birth of Venus," the carefully contrived focal point of which is a wholly undraped female breast? Innumerable adolescent viewers have been sexually stirred by its beauty, more perhaps than by all the pinups in Playboy. What then? Is its face to be turned to the wall of the Uffizi Gallery? Who can have read, with any imagination at all, the tenderly erotic "Song of Solomon" in the Bible and not have felt the sexual stirrings from it? Should a censor be empowered to excise it from the Scriptures on that account?

This country, indeed the whole of the Western world, is in a period of dramatic cultural change in which folkways and, indeed, moral values are undergoing critical re-examination. The tastes of the past or of the present cannot be frozen into perpetuity. Standards of "decency" are in flux no less than fashions in dress or in dating. Repressive legislation simply cannot govern them.

It is essentially healthy and sound that the sexual drive in human beings is now being recognized and dealt with more openly and candidly than in the past. If this entails, as it undoubtedly does, excesses and ugliness, these are, on the whole, less damaging to society than the costs entailed in letting some petty official determine for the whole community what it may witness and enjoy and evaluate for itself. Political nonsense and demagoguery are dangerous too, but the root premise of the American system is that they are less dangerous than allowing authority to suppress what it may deem undesirable.

The great virtue of the commission report, apart from its foundation in solid fact instead of in empty moralizing, is that it recommends a positive approach to the problem of pornography—through sexual education and the kind of honesty which is the cornerstone of any sound moral system. This is much more likely to put the pornographers out of their shabby business than any kind of repression. One member of the commission, Joseph T. Klapper, put it succinctly: "I believe also that erotica is a part of the total environment and that the most likely way to insure that society and the individual are capable of handling it is by the cultivation of healthy sex attitudes..."

Another commission member, G. William Jones, a Methodist minister, observed: "It is good, I believe, to stop chasing what may have been our unconscious scapegoats in the media and to concentrate energies instead upon the kind of re-education of the family which will make for health and sanity." This is not moral bankruptcy. It is simple realism.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Holding the Line in Europe

A three-way offer by the European allies to increase their share of the West's defense burden is emerging as the first fruit of President Nixon's Oct. 4 pledge that the United States would "under no circumstances" reduce its NATO forces except in a mutual cutback with the Warsaw Pact.

The Europeans are expected to offer improvements in their own forces and enough arms and bond purchases to offset most American dollar outflows through military spending. Beyond this, for the first time, they are expected to defray some U.S. budget costs by paying local bills of the American forces for telephone, telegraph, power, water, construction, and perhaps salaries of local civilian employees.

The European hope is to reduce congressional and other pressures in the U.S. for substantial troop reductions abroad. But their proposal, under study since spring, was held up in part by a dispute within the Nixon administration on what forces to commit to NATO after June 30, when the present two-year offset agreement with Bonn expires.

The Budget Bureau, the Treasury and part of the civilian hierarchy in the Pentagon had been pressing for troop cutbacks, against the resistance of the State Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

To be sure, finances are not the only factor in the pressure within Congress and the country to reduce American forces in Europe. Frustration in Vietnam, a neo-isolationist trend and the competition of domestic needs for budget funds all contribute. But these factors are unlikely to be decisive if the American balance of payments is shielded and multilateral burden-sharing lightens the American budget load.

With an assist from the NATO allies, the strong position Mr. Nixon has now taken for retaining American forces in Europe should prevail. Until the Soviet Union is prepared to enter into dependable arrangements for mutual troop withdrawal, any large-scale unilateral cut would be extremely perilous to the interests of both the United States and the free world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The American Ghost

The U.S.S.R. and the U.S. are hand-in-hand when they look at the Common Market. For the same commercial reasons, the Big Two do not envision without apprehension the deepening and widening of the EEC. The U.S.S.R. has hardly the possibility of making its voice heard in the concert of inter-European negotiations, but things are different as far as the U.S. is concerned. The American ghost will hover about in the Brussels corridors for a long time yet.

The appearance of a new economic unit is bound to cause waves, to entail a revision of some trade circuits. But the force creative of riches and growth released by an open

community is such that the consequences for the entire world of the widening of the Common Market will eventually be beneficial.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Another Liberian Tanker

The inquiry about the Torrey Canyon—another Liberian ship—was held behind closed doors in Genoa. This time everything must be brought into the light. The lesson of the Pacific Glory is that giant tankers in narrow seas present giant problems. It is essential to prepare measures now to secure greater safety and higher standards in the future. And the first step is to put all the facts about this latest calamity on public record.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

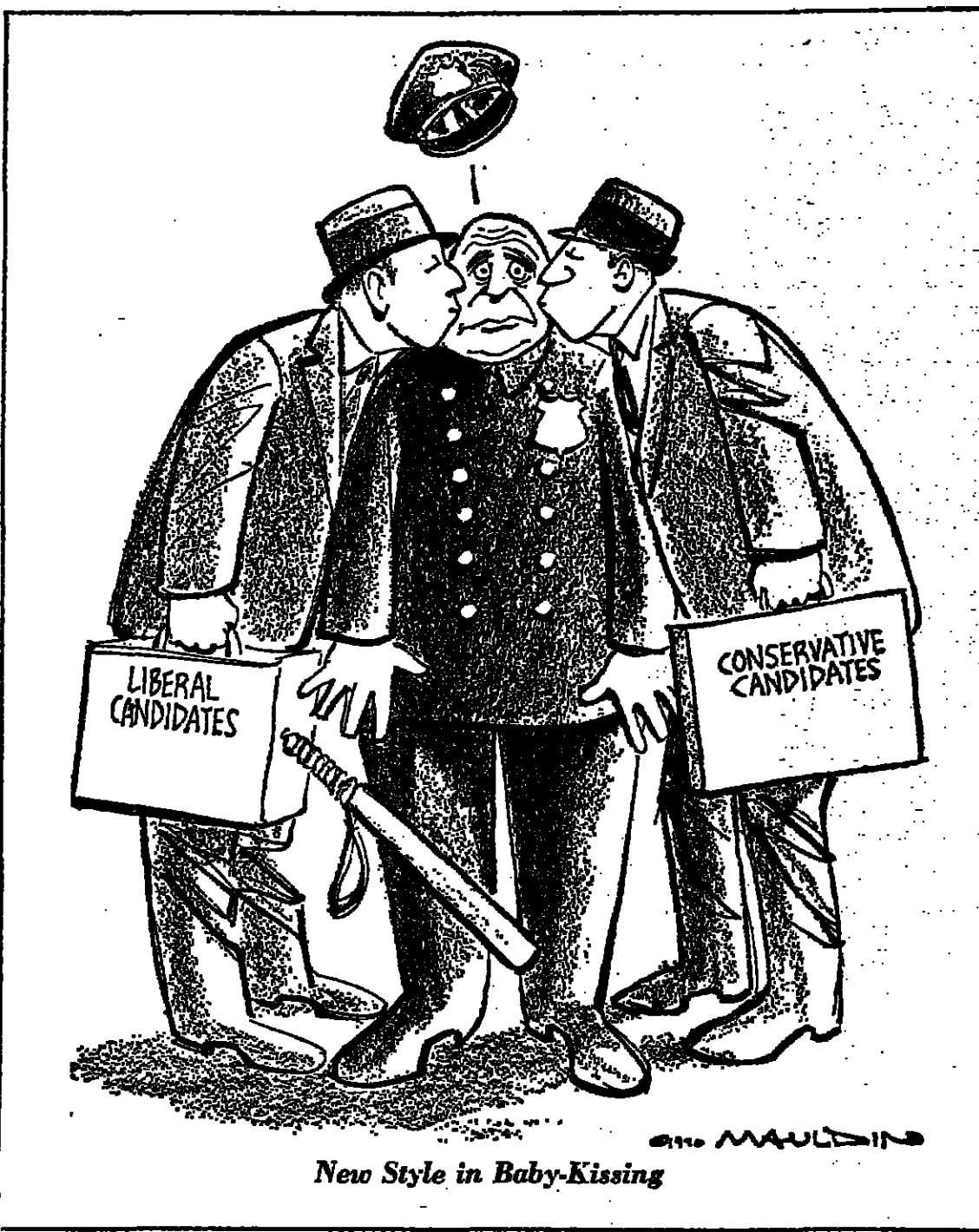
Oct. 29, 1895

SEOUL, Korea—The King of Korea has chosen another queen and has assumed the title of Emperor. The representatives of the Powers have protested. The Heir Apparent is going to Europe and America as a special envoy. The king's father, Tai-Won-Kun, insisted on his being sent out of the country, his object being to prepare the way to the throne for another Prince, one of his favorites.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 29, 1920

LONDON—The remarkable divorce case of Capt. and Mrs. George May Simmonds has been concluded. At the time of their wedding the bride had compelled the groom to sign a legally binding contract never to enter marital relations with her unless he first secured her written consent. For 20 years Capt. Simmonds lived up to his promise. Last May he discovered that throughout the entire period his wife had been the mistress of F.W. Thomas, a family friend.



How to Lose Even If You Win

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In a very practical sense, it is not too much or too early to say that President Nixon has already lost the election of 1970. For if the purpose of his campaign was to make it easier for him to govern the country, it is fairly clear that his deceptive political tactics have deepened the divisions and anxieties of the people and infuriated many influential men in both parties whose support he needs to lead the nation.

Moreover, this is true even if the Republicans win a majority in both the House and the Senate, for by exploiting the fears of the people and running a cynical campaign in the name of morality, the President can easily pick up a few seats in the Congress and at the same time weaken his own moral authority and erode the public and congressional trust on which effective government depends.

No amount of public indifference to the dirty tricks of politics can remove the plain fact of this campaign: Nixon has not treated the American people in this election as they need to be treated and deserve to be treated in this troubled time. They are profoundly anxious about the moral and economic problems of the period, but he has not helped them put these problems in perspective. He has not dealt with them responsibly or nobly, but narrowly and cleverly.

Repeating Pattern

Again, as so many times in the past, he has acted as if he could separate and isolate one item on his agenda from all his other responsibilities. He is both the President and the leader of his party, but he has confused and reversed the proper priorities of his two jobs, using the majesty and trappings of the presidency as if he were back running a cheap-jack Murray Chotiner campaign against Jerry Voorhes.

In short, he is asking for the trust of the people, but he is not trusting them to deal seriously and responsibly with the staggering problems that affect their lives. Instead, he is using their anxieties for partisan gain, and arguing the preposterous proposition that the moral confusions of the age are somehow a party issue, and that human frailty, human violence, human selfishness, war, crime, drugs, and smut are somehow the fault of the Democratic party and can be removed or minimized by the election of Republicans.

It is true, of course, that the Democrats are also indulging in the politics of fear. They are exploiting the fear of a depression—have been since the days of Hoover—just as the Republicans are appealing to the fear of anarchy, but there are two fundamental differences.

It is one thing to say: Vote for me or you may lose your job. It is much more serious to say: Vote Republican or you may lose the moral basis of your life or maybe even life itself.

Also, if the people are not to look to the President for standards and integrity in our political life—especially when this is why he says he's campaigning—where are they to look? They cannot very well turn to the leader of the political opposition because nobody quite knows who that is.

There is a sense of loneliness in the country, even of helplessness and doubt about the fidelity of our institutions. This is something new in our national life—something very dangerous to the American character, something to be approached with sympathy and a reconciling spirit, rather than trifled with and

twisted into a party argument for a few congressional seats.

There is something very sad and even mysterious about the President's campaign. For over six years we endured the politics of manipulation and exaggeration under President Johnson, much to the detriment of trust in the good faith, though not in the good intentions, of the White House. John Kennedy was killed and Lyndon Johnson was destroyed by this feeling that we didn't quite know what he was doing or where he was going next.

President Nixon came to office convinced that he could govern only if he overcame his old reputation as a gut fighter and followed the politics of reconciliation, but the attacks on his Vietnam policy, his economic policies, his Supreme Court appointments were too much for him. He thought they were unfair and he turned back to confrontation, to combat, to Chotiner and Vice-President Agnew for a political remedy.

There was much to be said for

a powerful defense of the President's record in these past two years. He has been grappling with four tremendous problems: how to cut back our overseas commitments without stumbling into isolation; how to cut the military budget and control the arms race without destroying the balance of power in the world; how to combat inflation without slipping into a depression; and how to restore order in the nation without destroying the liberties of the people.

This is a formidable agenda and there was plenty of room in this election for a tough, plain-spoken debate on the record—plenty to defend and plenty to attack—but that is not what we have had. The issues have not been clarified but confused; the political institutions of the country have not been strengthened but weakened; the President's capacity to govern has not increased but decreased, and all that remains now in the judgment of the people on whether the President is to be rewarded or punished for his adventure.

Keeping the Meter Running

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON.—Gens. McCarthy, yesterday's political hero, is giving poetry readings these days. From his own works. There he was, the tall, familiar figure still bathed in the stage spotlights, speaking in that quiet way before an admiring—if not adoring—audience on a college campus. For a brief moment, if you forgot the date, you could think it was the glory days of the last presidential campaign again. The vast attention, the undercurrent of emotion, the sense of identification between speaker and audience—it was all there, just as it was in '68.

Except that it's all different. Eugene McCarthy isn't running for anything this fall. Indeed, he is leaving his political base in Washington after serving Minnesota as congressman and senator for 22 years. To his critics, this is a proof that McCarthy is what they always suspected—a cop-out, drop-out candidate.

The news that the man who extolled participatory politics, who was likened to the Pied Piper of a new movement, is now reading poetry out loud is another occasion for them to sneer. McCarthy, in their thinking, led his legions to the gate and then abandoned them. In any practical reckoning for 1970 and beyond, McCarthy must be dismissed as a political has-been.

That is the consensus of the political wise men, but it might be completely wrong.

It's on the Record

Misjudging McCarthy is an old practice among political observers. His achievements already are in the history books. It was McCarthy, working against all the odds and conventional wisdom, who crystallized the forces that turned a powerful President out of office, reversed national policy on a war, and evoked one of the strangest, most effective political crusades in American history.

Despite all the current thought, McCarthy has not disappeared from the public scene. Seeing him in action today leaves two strong impressions. He retains his power to move audiences, and he still commands a loyal following. More intriguing from the standpoint of national leadership, McCarthy still

seems to see himself as a potential President. As he says, "all possibilities" for 1972 are open. That includes heading or participating in a third-party movement, or continuing to work through the Democratic party.

McCarthy says he intends to remain active in politics and will continue speaking out around the country on issues. He wants to keep pressure on the Democrats to bring about promised reforms. As for the future, he will wait and see. But he will not be silent. Everywhere he goes, whether campaigning for Joseph Duffey in Connecticut or Philip Hoff in Vermont or Ron Dellums, the black city councilman in Berkeley, Calif., who has been a recent target of Spiro Agnew, McCarthy people who followed him. They were supposed to feel betrayed. And to echo the words of one young girl who worked for him tirelessly in 1968,

"In a way, it was as if McCarthy seemed to see himself as a potential President. As he says, 'all possibilities' for 1972 are open. That includes heading or participating in a third-party movement, or continuing to work through the Democratic party."

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Husak Carries the Ball

Playing the Game

By Stanley Karnow

PRAGUE.—Gustav Husak, the Communist party boss who played the Kremlin game here since Soviet troops intervened in Czechoslovakia in 1968, now seems to be trying to adopt a more flexible stance. It still remains to be seen, however, if he can really move toward the middle of the ideological road.

Therefore, through this lovely day no longer produces evils as dramatic as those of two years ago. It is still the scene of much complicated political infighting, that may ultimately have a significant bearing on the brand of Communism that prevails in Eastern Europe.

On the surface, Husak has often looked like an apparition of the old Stalinist school. He purged Alexander Dubcek, his progressive predecessor, and has also cracked down hard on other opponents of reform.

At least nine former members of parliament who favored moderation are in jail or under house arrest. Many other dismissed officials, politicians and intellectuals are driving taxis, tending bar or just sitting at home, waiting for that ominous knock on the door.

A key question at the moment, though, is whether Husak intends to continue repressing liberals—or whether he will turn around and begin eliminating party extremists.

Last June, before the Central Committee meeting, several hard-liners braced to attack Husak. Many were associated with Antonin Kapek, a senior party figure, and Gen. Rytr, the liaison officer with the estimated 70,000 Soviet troops stationed in the country.

Husak Acts First

But Husak beat his rivals to the punch. He had one of them branded in the press as a "Maoist." Another was warned that his own misconduct would be aired if he dared to criticize the Husak leadership.

Since then, Husak has further displayed temperance by delaying the trials of dissenters whom the extremists want to crucify in public. A trial of the former parliamentarian reformers, due to open Oct. 15, has reportedly been postponed.

Informed sources here believe that Soviet Communist boss Leonid Brezhnev is cautiously backing Husak, while elements in the Russian army have been encouraging the extremists. If so, the Brezhnev line is apparently gaining.

One sign of this is reflected in the fact that the Kremlin, following its own accord with West Germany last summer, gave Husak permission to open talks with Bonn. Ironically, one of the reasons for Soviet intervention here two years ago was that Dubcek was seeking a deal with the West Germans.

But if Husak can outmaneuver his extremist opponents, he still faces another enormous problem—winning a measure of support from his own people.

Anniversary Episode

After losing faith in Moscow in 1968, most progressive Czechs and Slovaks rejected their own regime a year later, when government police tore into the Prague crowds

amassed to mourn the annals of the Soviet invasion.

Though he has since so more conciliatory, Husak's that acquiring even a modicum of popularity depends upon his to improve the Czechoslovak economy, which is incredibly fused after years of Communist mismanagement, poor planning and just plain corruption.

In short, he recognizes that must provide the people with summer goods in order to buy support—which is essentially Janos Kadar has done in Hungary.

To increase the supply of summer merchandise at prices means, however, that has to open the economy to a foreign— or, in effect, put into the very policies for which liberals were purged or exiled.

Such a move, even if it would require that Husak take to uproot the vast number of party militants who still hate industry and the labor organizations at the lower level.

For that reason, Husak's long internal party struggle will demand every bit of his skill and ruthlessness—pl course, Soviet tolerance.

If he succeeds, Czechoslovak could eventually evolve toward sort of "goulash Communism" implanted in Hungary. If he the consequences may make past terrors in Prague seem by comparison.

—Letters—

Loves 'Love Story'

How pitiable, tragic and a letter like Karel Barrow's, "Love Story," is a simple, TRUE love story. The one gets into the story one said all words like "liberal" style" good or bad "writ" can't even remember whether book is well or badly written. pedants continue to talk "literature" when the concern becomes of greater importance becomes so identified with agonized suffering of the couple trapped in a human of misunderstanding, lack of passion, and strange cruelty. one can think of nothing else.

MARGARET ANDERS

Le Camet, France.

The My Lai Trial

I read with repulsion of it called "My Lai" trial, which, all the inadequate machination American justice, is still stuck on, no coherent conclusion in sight. It is clear that the used soldiers are not guilty whole of the American nation blame that nation, which has bodied the Vietnam war in its fabric, by virtue of its I, for one, will welcome any American deserter to this country, deserter alone is blameless of My Lai mentality, which has come an integral part of the American character, in the eyes thinking and civilized Europe.

ROGER BOYCE

University of Sussex, Guildford, England.

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Czechoslovakia (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	Greece (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
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Germany (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	Italy (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
Greece (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	Japan (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
India (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	South Africa (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
Italy (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	Sweden (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
Japan (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	Switzerland (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
South Africa (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	Taiwan (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
Sweden (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	U.S.A. (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
Switzerland (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00
Taiwan (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (surface)	14.00	26.00	44.00
U.S.A. (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (surface)	14.00	26.00	44.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	14.00	26.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (surface)	14.00	26.00	44.00
U.S.S.R. (surface)	14.00	26.00	44.00				

Off 1% Wholesale Prices in U.S.

in Food Prices Other Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP).—Wholesale prices in the United States fell 1 percent in October, the second time in three months the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

The index, which is a composite of prices for a wide range of goods, was down 1.1 percent from the previous month. It was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive months.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous year. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive years.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous quarter. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive quarters.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous half-year. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive half-years.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous year-to-date. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive year-to-date periods.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous five-year average. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive five-year average periods.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous ten-year average. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive ten-year average periods.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous twenty-year average. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive twenty-year average periods.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous fifty-year average. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive fifty-year average periods.

The index was also down 1.1 percent from the previous hundred-year average. This was the first time since 1967 that the index had fallen for two consecutive hundred-year average periods.

Annual GNP Growth of 9% Is Needed, Nixon Aide Says

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—One of President Nixon's economic advisers indicated here today that the administration would adopt more expansionist policies soon if they are needed in order to move toward full employment by mid-1972.

Herbert Stein estimated that the "real" gross national product would have to rise 6 percent in each of the next two years to meet the employment target. He said that seemed a "formidable" task but the administration believed it was "achievable."

"Certainly when the economic report and the budget are presented in January we shall present a program intended to reach the goal," he said.

Instruments Mentioned
The administration's main instruments would be the budget itself, he said, and some credit programs. He also hinted that some relaxation of monetary restraints might be expected from the Federal Reserve, "which shares responsibility for the restoration of full employment."

A member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Mr. Stein spoke here at a one-day conference on the future of the U.S. economy sponsored by the Financial Times and the Investors Chronicle.

Unemployment, boosted by the Nixon administration's anti-inflation program, rose in September to 5.5 percent, a seven-year high. President Nixon has said it would be his goal to restore "full employment" during fiscal 1972, beginning July 1. Mr. Stein's speech fleshed out the promise, seemingly making it a firmer commitment.

No Fixed Rule
There was no fixed definition of "full employment," Mr. Stein said, but for purposes of illustration he defined the President's target as reducing the unemployment rate to 4 percent in the second quarter of 1972.

The GNP is about 4 percent below what could have been produced at full employment, he said. A 4 percent increase will have to be made up.

In addition, the potential output at full employment grows at a rate of 4.25 percent a year, or 8.5 percent over the next two years. The combination, then, means that to reach full employment a real output increase of 12.5 percent—or a little over 6 percent a year—is needed.

"The 'real' GNP eliminates the effect of price rises, which Mr. Stein suggested might optimistically be put at 3 percent a year. That means that the rise in the money value of GNP needed to achieve full employment would be 9 percent a year—the 'real' 6 percent plus the higher price effect."

"When first encountered," Mr. Stein said, "these seem formidable rates of increase—precisely because they are greater than our historical average."

"In fact, we believe that they are achievable. The required average rate of increase of money GNP is not much above our present rate, which we estimate



Herbert Stein

would have been 7 percent in the third quarter in the absence of the General Motors strike."

He said that "the rate of inflation has declined," noting that the seasonally-adjusted consumer price index rose at an annual rate of 6.3 percent in the first quarter, 5.8 percent in the second and 4.2 percent in the third.

Mr. Stein said "the critical question" was whether the economy can be boosted at the rate necessary to achieve full employment "while achieving and continuing a satisfactory price performance."

But he did not go into detail on how inflation could be cooled and production heated at the same time. He did express confidence that the inflation rate would decline visibly below where it is."

Stancel Net Up; Bethlehem's Drops

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Standard Oil Co. of California announced today a profit recovery in the third quarter and said that "while it is still difficult to predict results for the year as a whole, we are picking up momentum."

Third-quarter net rose 3 percent, cutting the profit deficit over the first nine months of the year to 4 percent. The firm said that revenue in the nine months hit \$2.74 billion, up 8 percent from \$2.54 billion. Third-quarter revenue was unavailable.

Stancel president O. M. Miller said sales volume for petroleum products has been running very strong, and that he expects about

a 10 percent increase in sales for all of 1970.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	116.89	111.62
Profits (millions)	1.38	1.21
Per Share	3.87	4.01

Bethlehem Steel, Pa., Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Bethlehem Steel, second largest in the U.S. industry, reported today a 59 percent plunge in third-quarter earnings, which took nine-month net down 37 percent.

The report, following yesterday's announcement from giant U.S. Steel of a 28 percent sag in earnings for

both the quarter and nine months, has served to underline speculation that another price hike for the metal may be in store.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	772.6	719.5
Profits (millions)	14.40	35.41
Per Share	0.33	0.81

Industry sources also note that the strike at General Motors—a major steel user—has already cut into anticipated fourth-quarter earnings. The longer it lasts, and the more widespread become its side effects, they note, the worse the steel profit outlook.

Revenue (millions) 2,298.6
Profits (millions) 68.88
Per Share 1.57

Rate Cut Hopes Are Cited Late Rally Lifts N.Y. Prices And Volume Out of Doldrums

By Vartanig G. Varian

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—A brisk rally in the final 20 minutes of trading today led the popular averages on the New York Stock Exchange out of minus territory into the land of small gains.

Glamour issues felt the first stirrings of this rally and, by the closing bell, they showed the best advances in the stock market.

"Selling appeared to dry up after the long, slow downward" movement of the last five weeks, senior vice-president of Wall Street & Co. "I'd say the impetus for the rally stemmed from a pickup in activity by the trading-oriented funds and from covering [or the repurchase of shares] by people who previously had sold short."

Brokers noted that the air around Wall Street also seemed to be swirling suddenly with conjecture that the Nixon administration might do something dramatic before next Tuesday's elections.

One rumor that has been circulating for the last five weeks achieved some instant popularity once again—that the Federal Reserve Board soon might lower the discount rate—now 6 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average wound up at 755.98 with a gain of 15.1. It was down more than 4 in the middle of the session. At 3 p.m., it was down 2.46.

A similar pattern was displayed by the NYSE index. It rose 0.14 to 45.41 after showing a decline of 0.15 at 3 p.m.

The active list glittered with gains among the glamorous—notably computer-oriented issues.

Telex, at the top of the active

roster, ran up 2 points to 23 1/2.

Other actively-traded glimmers with point-plus advances included Memorex, up 5 to 83; Natomax, up 4 3/8 to 54 3/4; University Computing, up 1 3/8 to 29 1/2, and Control Data, up 1 3/4 to 45 3/8.

The heavy turnover in these issues illustrates the dominant role played by mutual funds and other institutions.

International Business Machines, after selling as low as 289 1/2, ended at 296 1/2 for a gain of 5 1/2. The company introduced two computers—one a small, easy-to-use office model and the other designed for industrial and laboratory-control applications.

General Motors eased 1 1/4 to 70 after trading as low as 68 3/4. The GM strike continued as a prime depressant upon the market and it promises to put a dent into the fourth-quarter earnings of countless companies.

After the market close, GM announced a loss of \$77 million in the September quarter.

Stock Prices Sag
In London After
Rally on Tax Cut

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The pound sterling rose in value today but prices on the London Stock Exchange failed to hold last night's gains which followed the Conservative government's announcement of cuts in taxes and spending.

Spot sterling rose ten points to \$2,385.95, although the advance, in part, was attributed to a regular midweek technical gain.

The immediate impact of the government's measures on the economy would probably be neutral, dealers said, but they were impressed by the "change in direction."

On the stock exchange, prices slumped across the board in a wave of profit-taking, but today's drop in the Financial Times index of 30 industrials—8.1 points to 264.5—failed to totally wipe out yesterday's 9-point gain.

The government's threat of harsher restrictions on credit and the money supply prompted the selling of government bonds, which fell back to make the main market feature of the session.

NYSE Says 'Complication' Threatens Goodbody Rescue

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (WP).—Efforts to keep Goodbody and Co. from being forced out of the brokerage business are hanging on a thin thread as a "complication" develops in negotiations with the latest would-be rescuer.

After an emergency meeting of the board of governors last night, the New York Stock Exchange stated that "a complication has developed in plans for an investment in Goodbody & Co. by Utilities & Industries Corp. Negotiations . . . are continuing."

"In case the proposed . . . negotiations are not successfully concluded, the exchange is attempting to develop an alternate plan for the introduction of capital into Goodbody. Details of an alternate plan will not be announced pending the ultimate result of the [present] negotiations."

"This new development was discussed at a meeting of industry leaders and exchange governors."

U & I is a holding company headed by 38-year-old Arthur Carter, who made his reputation arranging mergers and acquisitions. Under the original terms of the agreement, U & I was to make an immediate loan of \$10 million to Goodbody. After receiving approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission, the loan would be repaid in 12 months. Low's Theatres was expected to lend the firm an additional \$5 million.

On Monday, the SEC revealed that the exchange had imposed a deadline of Nov. 5 on Goodbody, one of the largest U.S. brokerage houses, to either raise the necessary capital or be expelled.

The nature of the "complication" could not be immediately determined. The "alternate plan" under consideration by the ex-

change reportedly involves formation of a consortium of brokers to extend credits to the teetering firm.

Goodbody, which has been in well-publicized financial trouble for most of this year, had arranged to merge with Shareholders' Capital Corp., a West Coast mutual fund operator. That deal, which would have made the fund operator an NYSE member, reportedly was cancelled over a disagreement on the resolution of Goodbody's outstanding debts.

Prominent people in Wall Street and Washington have expressed strong concern over the fate of the firm and its possible effect on investor confidence in other brokerage houses. Several industry leaders say that if the firm is allowed to go out of business—it would be by far the largest liquidation yet in the current round of brokerage failures—it could touch off congressional inquiries into the extent of Wall Street's financial problems.

Merger Rumors
NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Harold P. Goodbody, chairman of Goodbody and Co., said today he would make no comment on reports that Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith plans to acquire Goodbody.

Unconfirmed reports of such a merger persist on Wall Street, but Merrill Lynch so far has also declined comment.

In Washington, the Justice Department, noting the reports, said it would prefer that some other firm acquire Goodbody. However, concern at the department's antitrust division indicated no attempt would be made to bar such a merger if no other firm came forward with a bid for Goodbody.

Merrill Lynch Triples Quarterly Net

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Bouncing back sharply from a poor first half, the earnings of the world's biggest brokerage house, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, more than tripled in the third quarter of 1970.

A spokesman confirmed this yesterday, although the company did not announce the showing. Rather, it reported that its net income for the first nine months had climbed by 6.5 percent, to \$21.88 million from \$20.55 million in the year before.

However, Merrill Lynch said that profits for the first half had dropped

23 percent, to \$13.9 million from \$18.08 million.

That would indicate that Merrill Lynch showed a third-quarter profit of \$7.98 million, up sharply from the indicated figure a year earlier of \$2.47 million.

James E. Thomson, chairman, and Donald T. Regan, president, attributed what they called "the improving performance" of the firm to the continued growth of company revenues and an expense-control program, begun around midyear, which is beginning to take hold.

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1976		Stocks and Bonds		Sis.		Net		1970		Stocks and Bonds		Sis.		Net	
High	Low	Div. in %	100s.	First	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Div. in %	100s.	First	High	Low
11	10	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	10	10	10

(Continued on next page)



computerised reservation and check-in system. An automatic baggage system, monitored through closed-circuit television, to get your luggage through to you quickly. A loudspeaker system that actually lets you hear the flight announcements. Full soundproofing and air-conditioning. A comprehensive shopping arcade. Transfers to Inter-Britain flights within the terminal. All in a spacious, comfortable relaxed environment. And here's the catch—we're keeping it all to ourselves. Only if you fly to or from the Continent with BEA will you get to use No.1 Terminal.

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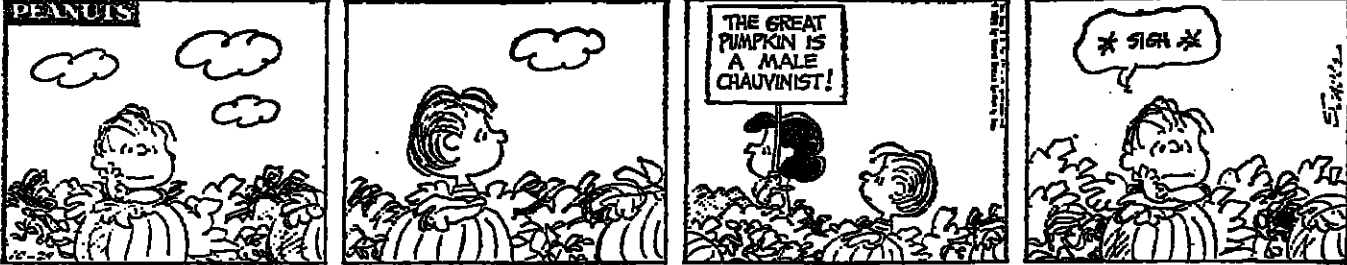
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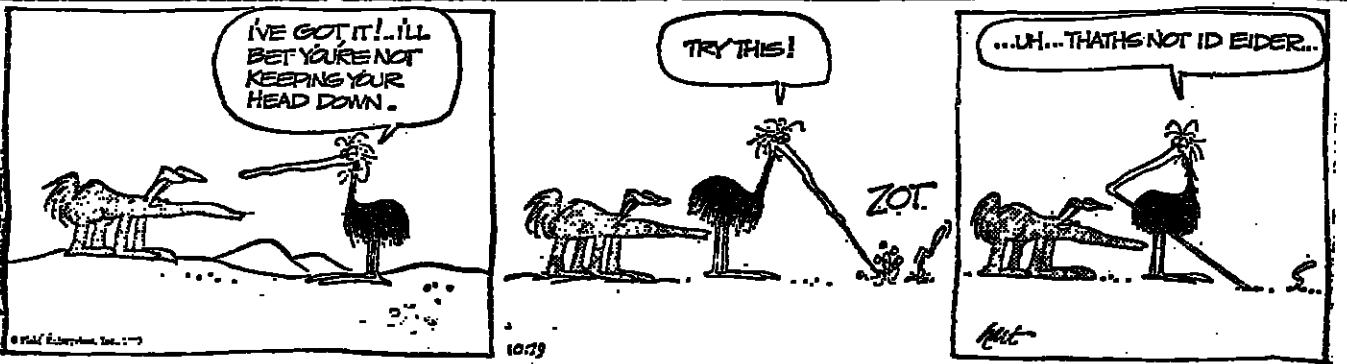
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R.C.



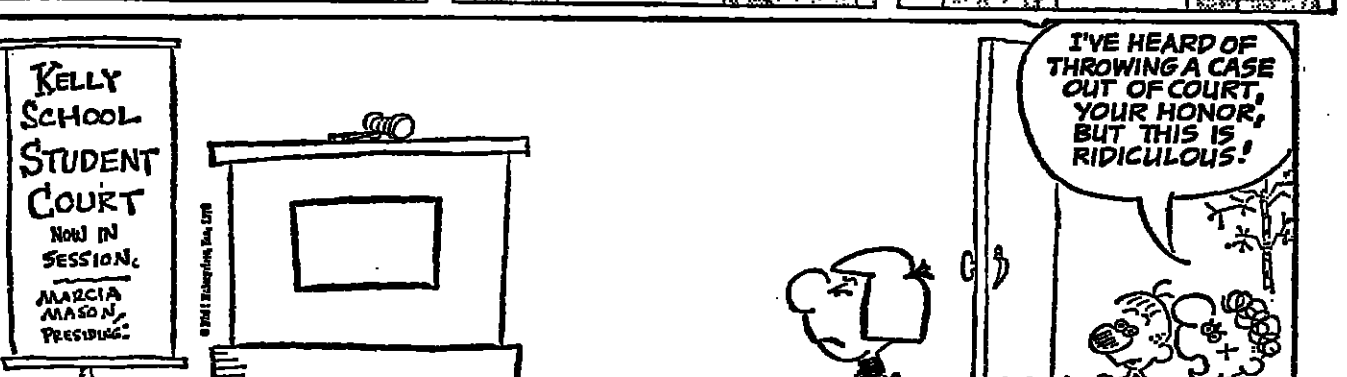
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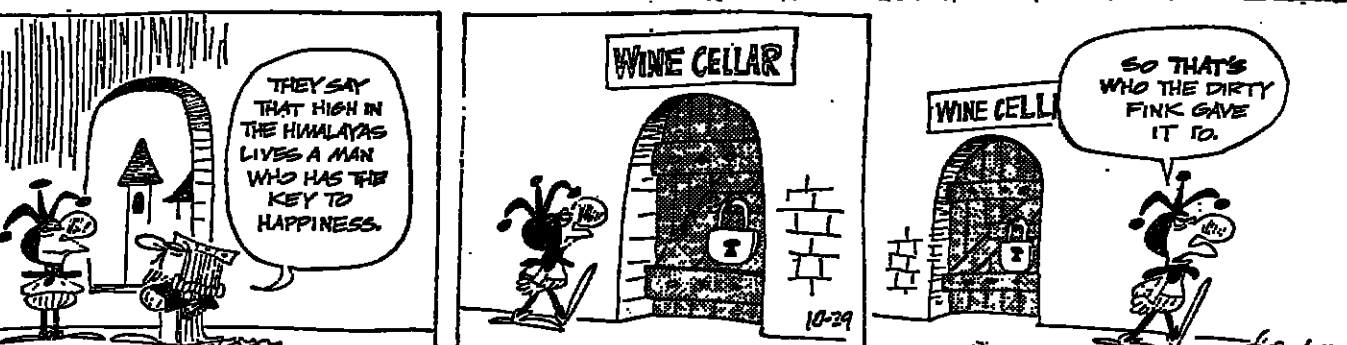
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened with one diamond, and South took over. He forced with two hearts, and continued with Blackwood when his partner showed spades. The club fit was never uncovered, which was just as well for the partnership: A club slam would have been inferior, and would have failed as the cards lie.

West would normally have led the spade king, but he was deflected by his partner's lead-directing double of five diamonds. A slightly questionable action. After the opening lead of the diamond deuce South found the road to 12 tricks. He played low from dummy, hoping West held the jack, and was not disturbed when East produced that card to win the trick.

East resisted the temptation to try to cash the diamond ace in the hope that his partner had led a singleton. He shifted to a trump—nothing else would have been any better—and South drew trumps. He crossed to the spade ace and led the diamond king, ruffing out East's ace. Dummy's two diamond winners then took care of the declarer's club losers, and the slam was made.

It appears that an opening spade lead would have defeated the slam, but even then South could have set the defense a difficult problem. His best play would have been to win in dummy, ruff a spade in his hand—a key play—and draw trumps. A diamond lead to dummy's queen would leave East with a crucial play to make after winning with the ace. A shift to clubs, running the

North (D)
 ♠ A 8 7 6
 ♥ 3
 ♦ K Q 10 8
 ♣ K 7 6 2

West
 ♠ K Q 10 9 5
 ♥ 8 6
 ♦ 7 4 2
 ♣ Q 9 5

East
 ♠ J 4 2
 ♥ 9 7 2
 ♦ A 7 6 5 3
 ♣ 10 4

South
 ♠ 3
 ♥ A K Q J 10 5 4
 ♦ 9
 ♣ A 7 8 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1♦ Pass 2♥ Pass
 2♠ Pass 4NT Pass
 5♦ Pass 6♥ Pass
 West led the diamond two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

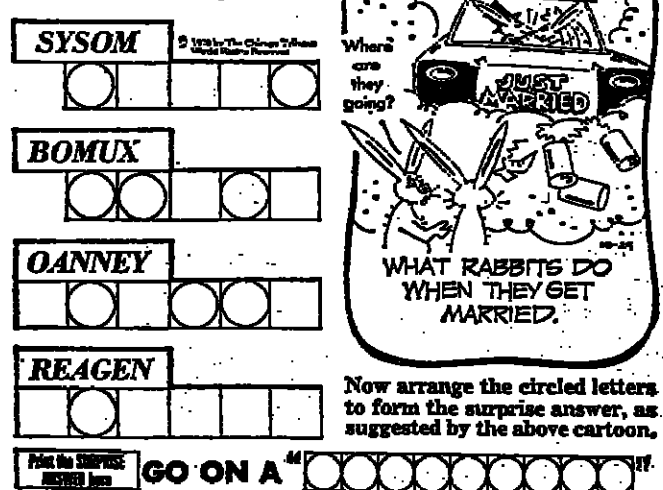
B	L	O	C	L	A	P	P	S	C	O	T
N	A	V	I	A	F	E	R	I	E	T	R
O	V	E	R	T	R	O	P	E	R	R	A
T	E	M	O	N	O	V	E	R	S	I	G
M	I	D	D	I	E	S	H	A	S	T	I
E	R	I	A	R	A	I	R	I	C	E	S
V	O	L	I	D	T	H	A	I	R	I	C
I	N	T	E	R	I	M	R	E	N	O	I
L	E	S	S	I	O	N	G	E	N	E	R
T	A	G	E	R	I	A	N	S	O	W	
U	S	E	R	S	C	R	I	S	E	N	
T	H	R	O	T	T	L	E	S	W	A	L
N	O	N	L	I	O	N	I	A	S	I	A
E	R	I	E	P	O	I	N	T	S	I	E
R	E	E	D	S	T	A	S	H	R	A	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ICING OBESE MILDEW DLUTE
 Answer: What the greasy monkey got after working hours—"OLEO"

BOOKS

THE POLITICS OF ECOLOGY

By James Ridgeway. Dutton. 222 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

It was reported recently from Washington that representatives of 10 environmental and consumer organizations were refused permission by the Department of Commerce to attend a meeting of the National Industrial Pollution Control Council. The council was established in April by President Nixon to advise the government "on environmental programs affecting industry and on industry's proposals for dealing with the pollution it causes." The members of the council are top executives of major companies and industry associations. Not only were representatives of the conservation groups kept out, but they were also told that no transcript of the meeting would be provided and that no press conference would be held afterward. If you want to know why the President and the Department of Commerce prefer to be advised on pollution, in secret, by the people who do the polluting instead of the people who protest it, read James Ridgeway's "The Politics of Ecology."

Ridgeway, a contributing editor to The New Republic and co-editor of the radical weekly Hard Times, has muckraked before, admirably, in "The Closed Corporation," an account of academic profiteering on weapons research and counterinsurgency programs. "The Politics of Ecology" sets out to prove that the principal polluters of our environment—the industrial burners of coal, gas and oil—have taken over the ecology movement in order to control our natural resources and dominate "the world energy markets." There is also money to be made in pollution-control systems, a potential \$25 billion market, but only so long as the polluters continue to pollute, passing along the cost of control systems to the taxpayer.

Begin with sewage. Ridgeway teaches us the difference between "primary" treatment of sewage (storing it temporarily in tanks, allowing solid matter to settle into sludge, pouring liquid into streams and rivers, carrying off the sludge) and "secondary" treatment (a form of filter that permits bacteria to feed on organic waste before the effluent gets into a waterway). The trouble is that, of the 280,000 manufacturing businesses in the United States, all but 25,000 discharge into municipal sewers, already overburdened handling civic waste and storm overflow at the same time. And industrial waste contains inorganic pollutants (metals, phosphorus) that biological "secondary" treatment leaves unaffected.

Politics enters in at every level. Industry pays ridiculously small fees to use municipal sewers, as it pays ridiculously small fines for polluting the air and water. Federal lines, where they exist, enforceable, and federal for sewer systems are as "pork" mixed up with tax-exempt municipal racket.

Which brings Ridgeway "energy" combines, the um companies that monopolize our natural resources via a network of tax (the oil depletion allowance, import quotas (foreign \$1.25 a barrel cheap domestic crude, and about. The petroleum companies already control our natural gas products; they are moving into five sources of energy, 1 Gasoline can be produced coal—the Germans fuel airplanes with such gas World War II. The gov gives oil companies the work vast public lands at minuscule fees. Companies proceed to squabbling nothing.

Thus, while oil and gas go from Alaska to huge disaster-prone while oil tides wash barrels, while coal isn't into gasoline, while gas foreign oil from ranch shores, while we are faced with an artificial shortage, the pollution meetings of the National Pollution Control knowing well that pollution control policy is threatened to natural resources.

The source of pollution Ridgeway, is "concentrate power." He recastles economic life for oil companies, ending port quotas, no more dr the outer continents federal laws on pollutants with injunctive power down plants that viola divesting oil companies chemical, coal and subsidiaries, developing or gas-turbine engine f mobiles, and making foot the bill for clean that it has dirtied.

Having said all this, I does some polluting of an ideological sort "true that most pollution ed by technology and not by overpopulation, leap from this fact to conclusion that birth-control grams are only a means vancing American corporate interests is simple minded. look the gift horse of Nader's consumer-intere groups in the mouth, decide that what it's about is a power grab new "elite" of lawyers, posterous. Otherwise, "ties of Ecology" is a fir and indispensable book

Mr. Leonard is a book for The New York

CROSSWORD—By W. J.

ACROSS

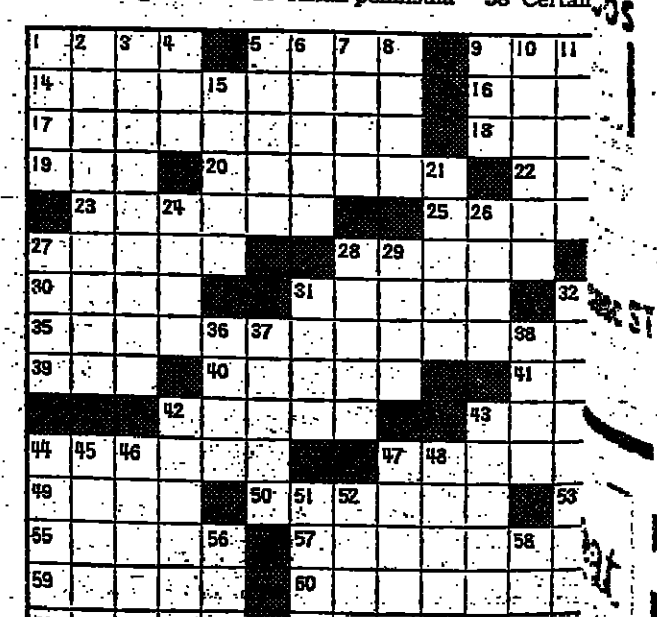
1 Khan and others' almanac
 5 Broadway flop
 9 Fundamental
 14 Busy one's self with
 16 Pickling agent
 17 Highly wrought
 19 Not sweet
 20 Dance
 22 Forward
 23 Flocks of wildfowl
 25 Brings into agreement
 27 Norwegian poet
 28 Asian country
 30 Litigant
 31 East or West
 32 Pronoun
 35 Laugh in a way
 39 Representative
 40 People apart
 41 Bacteriologist's wire
 42 Important range
 43 "Come home; forgiven"

44 Reader of an almanac
 47 Narrow headband
 49 Fit to
 50 Suddenly
 53 Kind of dance
 55 Fruit parts
 57 Chew on a sparerb
 59 Take effect
 60 Speech
 61 Sight or touch
 62 Crucifix
 63 French river

DOWN

1 Festivals
 2 Carl Sandburg's birthplace
 3 Thing for timid people to take
 4 Cry
 5 Chemical element
 6 Racetracks
 7 Parcel out
 8 Rabbit
 9 Container; Abbr.
 10 Asian peninsula

11 Squeal
 12 Weak
 13 Affords
 15 Gr
 16 Propell
 21 Spir
 24 Inspir
 26 Island
 27 Russian
 28 Dyeing
 29 Harem
 31 Snow r
 32 Frimet
 33 Doubt
 34 Regard
 36 Ranger
 37 Hindu
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 42 Moslen
 43 Church
 44 Watch
 45 Make t
 46 Show s
 47 Ipso—
 48 Bother
 51 Incent
 52 Europe
 54 Equal
 56 Behold
 58 Certai



May Fight Bonavena Next

Ali: 'I Have the Title Now'

By Dave Anderson

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Joe Frasier, a boxing politician stripped of his world heavyweight title by Muhammad Ali, said yesterday that he would fight Cassius Clay, a newsman in discussing his future.

Quarry Says Frazier Is Tougher Than Ali

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Jerry Quarry's father, who is his manager, spoke like a father yesterday in explaining the loss of Muhammad Ali.

"We don't trade eyes for dollars," Jack Quarry said. "His 25-year-old son was bleeding from an 11-stitch wound over left eye when Bentham beseeched the referee, Tony Perez, to stop the fight. The third round, Perez agreed. But at his last yesterday, the California heavyweight refused to acknowledge Ali's superiority."

"I wasn't beaten by a better fighter," Quarry said. "I was beaten by a better manager. I can't punch hard. But Frasier would knock him out in six. Frasier is tougher and smarter than Ali."

Quarry did agree that the wound over his eye was "the deepest" he has ever seen, including the one administered over his eye by Frasier in their 1969 title match.

"But if I'd hit him with a right hand in the third round," Quarry said, "I would have knocked him out. I just missed him this time. He was slowing down. I was starting to get to him. If the cut hadn't occurred, I would have worn him down or on."

Ali also was dissatisfied with the way the bout ended, although he had dominated the nine minutes of action.

"People could see that there was no doubt that I won," Ali said. "But I would have liked for it to last ten or 15 rounds. I want to see a fight when a fighter still has a lot left. Except the cut, he had plenty left. And if it had lasted longer, I did have a chance to test my stamina."

In making his performance after a 3-1/2-year exile, Ali spoke his mature strength.

"I'm hitting much harder and smarter now than I was," Ali said. "I wasn't jumping around as much. I was setting and timing for shots, that way you don't get tired as quick. I'm using more and using my weight and my strength. And I was determined to be faster with my feet and hands to show I could go back."

Frazier Takes a Nap

EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28 (AP)—Joe Frasier and Jack Quarry listened to a blow-by-blow report of Muhammad Ali's victory.

Durham, trainer of the heavyweight champion, was asked yesterday why he didn't go see the fight, either live or on sed-circuit television.

"I wasn't interested," said Durham, who has Frasier in line here for a Nov. 18 title defense against the light-heavyweight champion, Bob Foster, in Detroit.

Durham had enough interest, however, to send assistant trainer Lester Peterson, and four sparring partners to see the sed-circuit show of the Ali-Frazier fight.

What did Peterson report on Ali's first fight in 42 months? "He said Ali is still fast and pumps the left hand nicely," Durham reported. "But Quarry stood straight up and only came any pressure on Ali and connected with a body shot."

"We'll be available as soon as the Foster fight is over. We won't keep him waiting. Let him put his name on a piece of paper if he wants a shot at the title."

Reversals Are Reversed in Jet-Giant Game

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT)—The Jets and the Giants played a game that was a reversal of the Jets-Giants game that took place last week.

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December, pending a Supreme Court ruling on his appeal. Frasier's lawyer said.

"I can be ready in seven weeks," Ali said. "I'm not boasting, but I could fight in two weeks or tomorrow night if I had to. I was off 3 1/2 years, then I took the fight with Quarry on six weeks' notice and I needed only three rounds to stop him. Joe Frasier needed seven. That tells who the champion is."

Frazier said.

Ali contended that Frasier, currently training to defend his title against Bob Foster in Detroit on Nov. 18, would be easier to hit than Quarry had been.

"Quarry's a boxer and a puncher," Ali said. "But Frasier's just one style, just a roundhouse puncher. I could just jab and box him all night. He's a boxer, but when he gets close to him, Frasier would be three times easier to hit than Quarry."

Ali previously had professed that he wanted to "clear up this mess" regarding Frasier's recognition as champion, but he appeared indifferent toward the showdown.

"What prestige can I get from beating Frasier?" he asked. "Technically, he's the champion but technically he's not. He's not much in this country. People rebel against technical stuff. That's just a name, Joe Frasier, the champion. I've got the title now that I'm boxing again."

Asked if he would insist on being billed as the champion in a Frasier bout, Ali smiled.

"No. After a few minutes that would be determined. To those who might want it, the fight will come. All those Jewish promoters," he said, smiling, "they'll see that it comes off."

Madison Square Garden or the Houston Astrodome looms as the site of an Ali-Frazier bout.

"This is a big one," said Harry Markson, the Garden's boxing director, "and we're going to go all out to try to make it. It fits into New York better than Houston. Who can do a professional job better than we can?"

Markson acknowledged that a ringside ticket might be priced higher than the traditional \$100.

"I'll have to give it more thought to what it would be," Markson said. "It could be more than \$100."

"How about \$200?" asked Teddy Brunner, the Garden's matchmaker. "That's a hundred dollars for each champion."

Despite the Garden's prestige and experience, the Astrodome represents a financial factor. If the match were there, it would open the lucrative New York area for closed-circuit TV locations.

At the moment, Ali is unlicensed in Texas, but his New York license might ease that problem.



IN STITCHES—Jerry Quarry exhibits his sewed-up left eyebrow at Tuesday news conference. Eleven stitches were needed to close wound received in Monday night's fight with Muhammad Ali.

Dandridge Takes Over For Alcindor and Big O

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Lawrence Dandridge took over for Alcindor and Big O in the first half and Milwaukee seemed on its way to victory. But Alcindor picked up his fifth foul and San Diego cut a 22-point deficit to 37-75 before Dandridge and the Milwaukee reserves built a 105-84 spread.

Alcindor finished with 30 points, while Dandridge had 19. Elvin Hayes scored 24 for the Rockets.

Trail Blazers 119, Braves 108.

Portland converted 45 of 60 free throws in handling injured-riddled Buffalo its fourth consecutive setback.

Stan McKenzie led the Trail Blazers in their 119-108 victory with 27 points including 17 of 19 from the free-throw line. John Hummer topped the Braves with 23 points.

Don May suffered a sprained ankle in the first period and joined injured Buffalo teammates Dick Garret and Bill Hosket on the sidelines. In addition, two Braves fouled out and Fred Crawford was ejected in the fourth quarter after drawing two technical fouls.

Knicks 117, Supersonics 104.

New York looked again to Willis Reed for a 117-104 triumph over Seattle.

The Knicks were muddling along with a 46-44 half-time lead and Reed had only six points and four rebounds. But he scored six points in a 10-3 surge in the third period for an 81-70 lead, and the Sonics never got closer than nine again.

Reed had 11 points and ten rebounds in the third quarter and finished with 19 points, while teammate Dave DeBusschere had 22 and Cazzie Russell 20. Len Wilkens had 24 for the Sonics.

The Scoreboard

RUGBY—At Cambridge, England, unbeaten Cambridge University handed the visiting English team their first defeat in the 14-match English tour, scoring a 12-6 victory at the Grange Road stadium.

BOXING—At Tokyo, Japanese challenger Ryu Seishichi won the vacant world title by knocking out the American challenger, Bob Foster, in the 11th round of a 12-round fight.

BASKETBALL—At Brussels, the U.S. Army basketball team beat Royal Four Anderlecht, a top Belgian team, 112-101.

ABA Results

Pittsburgh 114, Virginia 110 (Ritter 28, C. Williams 22, Garrett 22, Carter 21).

Memphis 102, Denver 94 (Goren 15, Warren 15, Cannon 20, Simpson 16).

Texas 105, New York 89 (Cotton 20, Jones 17, Dorsey 24, Melchionni 22).

College Conference Standings

ATLANTIC COAST

Conference W L T All Games

Duke 2 1 0 4 3 0

Wake Forest 2 1 0 4 3 0

North Carolina 2 1 0 4 3 0

N.C. State 2 1 0 4 3 0

Virginia Tech 2 1 0 4 3 0

Virginia 2 1 0 4 3 0

Southwest 2 1 0 4 3 0

Big Eight

Nebraska 2 1 0 4 3 0

Kansas 2 1 0 4 3 0

Missouri 2 1 0 4 3 0

Colorado 2 1 0 4 3 0

Oklahoma St. 2 1 0 4 3 0

Iowa State 2 1 0 4 3 0

Ohio Valley

W. Kentucky 2 1 0 4 3 0

Morehead State 2 1 0 4 3 0

Tennessee 2 1 0 4 3 0

Middle Tennessee 2 1 0 4 3 0

Tennessee Tech 2 1 0 4 3 0

Austin Peay 2 1 0 4 3 0

Mid-American

Toledo 2 1 0 4 3 0

Ohio (Ohio) 2 1 0 4 3 0

Bowling Green 2 1 0 4 3 0

Western Michigan 2 1 0 4 3 0

Flood Agrees to Contract

But He Will Not Withdraw Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP)—Outfielder Curt Flood has agreed to the salary terms of a 1971 contract with the Washington Senators after a series of secret meetings with club owner Robert E. Short, The Washington Post has learned.

[The Associated Press later reported that the actual contract signing has not yet taken place.]

He charged he was the victim of the anti-trust character of baseball's reserve clause and brought suit against organized baseball for \$4.1 million damage.

Flood sat out all of last season following his trade to Philadelphia by the St. Louis Cardinals.

He charged he was the victim of the anti-trust character of baseball's reserve clause and brought suit against organized baseball for \$4.1 million damage.

Short was unavailable for comment last night on his dealing with Flood who presumably has returned to Denmark to

Senators Need Kuhn Consent

[The AP also reported that, when Short was asked about whether any contract tendered Flood would be the standard form, he said: "I don't know. I don't know what the contract will contain."]

Flood, represented by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, lost his first court test late last summer when a New York Federal District Court ruled in favor of baseball in the reserve-clause issue. Flood and his counsel have filed appeals which they say they are prepared to take to the Supreme Court.

The salary terms to which Flood and Short agreed are unknown but are estimated to be more than the \$60,000 offered by the Cardinals. Flood turned down a Phillies' contract at a figure in excess of that sum.

Senators manager Ted Williams says he is eager to install the former All-Star in center field. Flood has a .293 lifetime average for 13 seasons. His best season was 1967 when he batted .335. He has appeared in three World Series and as many All-Star games.

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